PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,358—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

13/7

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.L EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th July.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B Andrews	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5297	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Cassanzo	3 820	1st Aug. 1898,
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	25s. 900	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS ACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	1,409	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 930	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1069	Rs 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,369	26th July

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 13th, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	5,000	19th July 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 392.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, strictly within three Months, Rs. 700; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 975; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 2, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,152	Kiene	5th Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th July, 8189, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th July, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 21st July, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 16th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 25th July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

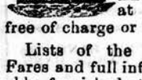
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO JAPAN.

FAST TWIN SCREW STEAMER "WAKASA MARU." 6,266 Tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, WILL SAIL direct for KOBE on or about the 29th inst. The Steamer is fitted with Electric Light Refrigerator, &c. All the Cabins are on upper Deck and well ventilated. For Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. A STEAMER Sailing about 1st August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

GOLF KIT.

TREACHER & CO., LD., hold a large Stock of every description of Right and Left-handed Golf Kit, including the well-known Manufacturers R. Forgan & Son, Auchterlonie, Parke, Broughm, Anderson and others, all specially selected for the Company.

FORGAN'S CLUB, &c.

CLUBS FOR LADIES OR GENTS, FORGAN'S—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Brassy Spoons. Bulger Driver. " Brassy. Cleeks. Gun Metal Putters. Irons.	Iron Putters. Lofting Iron. Mashies. Niblicks, Iron. " Brassy.	each	6 0 / 6 12
Play Club or Driver ... Putters... ... Spoons, long, short, middle		each	5 4 / 5 14
SPARE HEADS FOR CLUBS— Iron. Putter. Lofting Iron. Gun Metal Putters.	Mashies. Cleek. Iron Niblick. Brassy " Spoons	each	4 4 / 4 12
Putter. Driver.	Spoons, long, middle. and short.	each	3 0 / 3 6
SPARE SHAFTS— Drivers, Putter. Cleek. Iron. Lofting Iron. Gun Metal Putters.	Mashies. Iron Putters. " Niblick. Brassy Spoon. Spoons, long, short, middle.	each	2 4 / 2 8

AUCHTERLONIE'S CLUBS, &c.

Drivers	5 4	5 14
Brassy Spoons	6 6	7 2
Cleeks, Irons, Lofting Irons	6 6	7 2
SPARE HEADS— Driver	3 4	3 10
Brassy Spoon	4 0	4 8
SPARE SHAFTS— Driver, Brassy Spoon ... ... Driver, Iron, Lofting Iron	2 4	2 8

PATENT CLUBS, &c.

CARRUTHER'S PATENT Cleeks	6 8	7 4
" " Driving Irons	6 8	7 4
" " Lofting Irons	6 8	7 4
PARKES' Patent Lofting Irons	7 0	7 14
" Drivers	7 0	7 14
BROUGHM'S Aluminum Drivers	12 0	13 8
Spare block for	0 4	0 5
" shafts for	3 0	3 6
ANDERSON'S Patent Driver	8 0	9 0
" " unbreakable Bulger Driver	8 0	9 0
" " " Brassy	8 0	9 0
" Patent Shaft for same	3 0	3 6
FORGAN'S Driver and Long Spoon, with Carnac's Patent Brass Sole	7 8	8 6
Spare head for same	5 0	5 10
" Shaft for same	2 8	2 14

GOLF BALLS, TEES, CARRIERS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CIGARS,

THE LATEST NOVELTY ARE

"RATTAILS"

MADE IN 3 SIZES No. I, No. II & No. III; 6, 7 and 8 inches long. THEY are long and thin CHEROOTS with Reed Mouth Pieces, Smoke Deliciously Cool and should be given a trial by every smoker.

INDIAN No. I, No. II, No. III,

RATTAILS (made purely of Indian Tobacco) Rs. 17-8, Rs. 15-0, Rs. 12-8.

SUMATRA RATTAILS (covered with Sumatra Leaf) Rs. 35, Rs. 30, Rs. 25.

Mc DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

KEMP'S TOILET AND MEDICAL SPECIALTIES.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,
SAPONACEOUS AND CORISANDE DENTIFRICE, ETC., ETC.

SUMMER SALINE,
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE,
CASCARA SAGRADA PREPARATIONS,
PAPARIDINE FOR INDIGESTION,
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, THE TONIC,
COCA WINE, SARSAPARILAS, ETC., ETC.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that these articles are absolutely the finest it is possible to produce in their respective kinds, that they are specially manufactured for Indian use, and are guaranteed invariably fresh, pure, sweet, and superior to anything imported.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash. Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do. 50	do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	"	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100		"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		"	6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100		"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do. 100		"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,

No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
COTES' St. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	25 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY PLAYING CARDS.

	Per Pack. Rs. a.
DE LA RUE'S PNEUMATIC	1 8
THACKER'S EXCELSIOR	0 6
" UNION	0 14
" IMMENSE	1 12
GOODALL'S DUPLEX ROUND CORNERED for BEZIQUE EC RTE, PIQUET and EUCHRE	1 0
" DUPLEX ROUND CORNERED VICEROY for BEZIQUE &c.	0 8
SCIENTIFIC WHIST	1 0
THE HISTORIC	2 0
THE HISTORIC SHAKESPEARE	2 4
Do. do. GILT EDGES	3 0
GOODALL'S "MOGUL"	1 12
" THE GREAT MOGUL	1 4
" HARRY'S	1 4
" PLAIN ENAMEL	0 10
ROYAL ARTILLERY WITH R.A. DEVICE of GUN, CROWN and MOTTO	2 6
FOSTER'S SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS, FIRST and SECOND SERIES each	2 4
GOODALL'S VICTORIA	3 0
ROYAL MARRIAGE	2 8
THACKER'S ACME	1 0
PATIENCE ...per 6 packs in box	1 0
TRANSATLANTIC and MOGUL per pair	1 0

WHIST MARKERS.

THE CAMDEN TOM THUMB WHIST MARKER for POCKET per pair	4 8
THE CAMDEN COMBINED CRIBBAGE and WHIST MARKER	5 0
THE CLUB WHIST MARKER LARGE SIZE per pair	7 8

PNEUMATIC PLAYING CARDS.
(PATENT.)

LARGELY USED IN HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS easy shuffling, perfect dealing; the fronts of the pneumatic playing cards are highly finished, whilst the backs are minutely grooved all over the surface so as to provide an air space between the cards, and a roughened surface which acts as a resistance for the thumb in dealing, this prevents misdeals, as the cards slide off one by one, can be dealt with the greatest ease and rapidity.

Price Re. 1-8. per pack.

Reduction for quantities of One Dozen Packs.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
DEPOT FOR
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on account and at the risk of the Executor of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUK, the following Valuable Immoveable Properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place shortly on a day to be hereafter notified, and is made under the terms of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1894:—

LOT NO. 1.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also on Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Church Lane, Bruce Lane and Apollo Street. The premises are of an estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rs. 8,000 per month.

LOT NO. 2.

The leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel," situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August, 1867, at a yearly rental of Rs. 92-12:—Subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT NO. 3.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel," situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a period of 50 years from the 1st January, 1885, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease.

The whole of these properties afford a valuable opportunity for investment by capitalists and are well known as being amongst the most valuable properties in Bombay.

The Vendors reserve the right of submitting the properties in one or more lots, or of sale by private contract, and if so advised on different dates.

Particulars as to the Title to and income and profits of these properties can be obtained or application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors for the Mortgagees at their Offices in Tamarind Lane, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1898.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Mortgagees' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.
SUIT NO. 19495 OF 1897.

ABDOOL KURIM ABDOOL TYEB and CHAGAN CANPAT ..... Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
HURIVALUBHDAS NURSEYDAS, trading as NURSIDAS KHIMCHAND ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 27th day of June, 1898, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at the junction of Nakhoda Street and Abdool Rehman Street, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Nakhoda Street, on the North side thereof containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four Square Yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 34, 36 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Abdool Rehman Street, on or towards the West by the property of Balaji and Dadaji Juggonnath, on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the Municipality, and on or towards the South by the said Nakhoda Street. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 2nd day of August, 1898, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Date this 7th day of July, 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of IBRAHIMJEE HASSOOJEE PITALWALLA, late of Bombay, Burah Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

REHIMATBAI, one of the Widows of the above-named deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Henry James Parsons, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of July in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 7th day of July, 1898.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1898, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMCHANDRA VISHNU GOKHALE, late of Bombay, deceased.

SADASHIVA RAMCHANDRA GOKHALE ...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letter of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 11th day of July, 1898.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary wooden wheels at strictly moderate prices. Importers of Ready made Rubber Tyred Steel Carriage wheels and the New Improved Automatic Sunlight Oil Lamp. Catalogues free. W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay, and Secunderabad.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

RAIN-PROOF COATS made from a new All Wool, Drab Venetian Cloth. No Rubber, Porous and Healthy.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a European Carding and Spinning Master or Manager. Apply to No. 50, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A LADY'S-BICYCLE, First grade Eclipse, with complete outfit, almost new. Price Rs. 200. Apply to T. J. STRANGMAN, Apollo Bunder.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen with Tassels Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—LUCKNOW EMBROIDERED CLOTHS for Dress and Sadras, Dopattas, Handkerchieves, Lucknow Attars, Clay-figures and Toys.—A. F. JIGAR and BROTHERS, 37, Hornby Road.

SELLING OFF!!! SHEET MUSIC, at Annas 15 per dozen Assorted Pieces, during our CLEARANCE SALE, hundreds of useful and Fancy Novelties going quite Cheap at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagar's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 23, Apollo Street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., are now SHOWING the Latest Novelties in Continental and English Ornaments and Fancy Furnishing Goods, Lamps and Lamp-shades, etc., etc.

CYCLISTS are invited to inspect our Swifts, Monarchs, Glorias, Interchangeables and Acmes. Prices to suit all buyers. Every description of Cycle Accessories stocked.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay, and Secunderabad.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwala's and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere. at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly, Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamers in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SPECIAL PILLS FOR LADIES.—There is not a Medicine found to equal these, for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system, these PILLS succeeds well after failure of other Remedies.—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, &c., 31, Meadow Street, Fort,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITS Printed on Opals and Artistically finished in Black and White or Water Colours, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PHOSPHOSIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and Silver cases, Rs. 35, guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ..... Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemical pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "run up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form bed with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to the complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, tumors, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6 t., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Carlton Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
RANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on aproved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON. THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the Leading Stock Exchanges and Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—E2, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.
THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Credit with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., every where at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON IN AHMEDABAD STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA DOCK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in Ahmedabad Street, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton in full-pressed bales as well as loose, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, also bentwood and Singapore cane furniture, Boundy's cottage Pianoforte, lady's and gent's bicycles, large size fish aquarium, incandescent gas globe lamps, incandescent oil chandeliers, iron safe, cut glass arch and lyra lamps, drawing room fountain with fish bowl glassware, porcelain ware, table ornaments, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, sideboard, mantels, hat, book and toilet stands, sofas, easy chairs, iron safe, large glass show case, Singapore

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE.

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co, Agents in Bombay

23, Apollo Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE

ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Propectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Acting Secretary.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES. WITH INDEX

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Red and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis At the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopa' and 'Apwa' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Ela.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayvns, Medea and Main—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis a Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Pole and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ax Laurus.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Navel Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Fonts of Axes.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Heresies.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Descent.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Daktyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arval Brotherhood.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footprints
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs of Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Svastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Frot.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria,

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes,

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall,
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argeï.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of arrangement and the whole body of thought and industry in its composition."

F. GREENWOOD,

"The Chinese side of your researches displays an unusual amount of care and accuracy."

TERRIEN DE LACOUPERIE.

"I find it most interesting reading, and am lost in wonder how so much erudite information could have been collected in an one lifetime."

WOLSELEY.

"In the future no man ought to write a treatise on any of the great mythologies of the world until after he has read an carefully digested the 'Night of the Gods.'

"This sentiment you are free to use with any publisher.'

WM. F. WARREN President Boston University.

"The product of much research, and the work of an ingenious mind."—"Times," July 7.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,290
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 } 15,000 }	100	100 } 75 }	10 p.c.	117
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tanti Valley Railway Co.	..	200	...	4 pr. ct.	157 1-2
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	450
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	575
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,790
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Dhabu Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Doria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Durrumbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	900
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	485
Dadla Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	520
Hindustan Manufacturing Co.	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	540
Hindustan Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	440
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	920
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	205
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khatau Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	625
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co.	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,285
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	95
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
New Alexandra Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	310
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	295
Parsi Union Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	755
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	770
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	535
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	635
Sassoon and Allanson	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.12	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vaishnaker Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	200	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	640
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Bidhan Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,670
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1 445
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	23½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct	300
Emporer of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kamp & Co.	4,000	20	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 0	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	465
Sounny & Co.	1,000	100	5	...	1-20
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	80	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	..	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	32
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Hellary	100	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Bremie Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	20
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	365xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahalakpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Motisali Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	330
Munmar M	100	250	all	15	220
New Berar	100	500	500	dvd Rs45	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	1,200	500	0	20	400xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	7.8	370
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	30	585
Sind	100	11,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind Woollen Mills	400	12,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Velkart	87	200	all	12	200xd
	—	000	100	dvd Rs50	1,110

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 40m. High water, 9-59m., 9-8a. Low water, 2-28m., 3-32a. P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 1st inst., due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Canara left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Nerite left the dock yesterday.

A MAHOMEDAN FESTIVAL.—The Victoria Gardens were visited by 3,384 persons of the Mahomedan community on Wednesday the day of the "Chella Budh" festival.

REPORTED THEFT IN THE FORT.—Mr. Welch, a pilot residing in the Fort, has reported to the police that during his absence from home from Monday morning to Tuesday evening, some one opened his cupboard with the key which he had left on the top of the cupboard and stole therefrom Rs. 60 in cash and three sovereigns and a half.

BURGLARY AT OLD NAGPADA.—Cassim Tyeb, a weaver of silk sarees, having his place of business at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, locked the door of his shop at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening and went to the Musjid for prayers. On his return about three hours after, he discovered the place had been broken into and silk articles to the value of Rs. 140 stolen therefrom.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Sonnoo Suckia, a Hindu, aged forty-five years, residing at Haines Road, was on Wednesday afternoon staggering home under the influence of liquor when he fell down on the road at a short distance from the house, sustaining four contused wounds on the head and injurying his spine. He was removed by his wife to the J. J. Hospital, where Sonnoo has been detained under treatment.

THEFT OF BIRDS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, who resides in the garden, has reported to the police the theft of five pheasants and one black partridge, collectively valued at Rs. 84 from a wire cage some time during the night of the 12th instant. The birds were seen safe at 6-30 p. m. on the 12th instant, and at 6 a. m. on the following day the keeper found the wire netting of the cage broken and the birds missing.

A SHAKY HOUSE VACATED AND PULLED DOWN.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning a crack was noticed in one of the walls of a house situated at Sewree Cross Road and belonging to one Narayen Manaji. The engineering department of the Bombay Municipality after examining the building, ordered the tenants to vacate and directed it to be pulled down, which was immediately done.—The same morning a large tree fell down on the Government House Road Parel, breaking a street lamp.

ROBBING A DANCING GIRL.—Khateeza, a Mahomedan dancing girl residing at Mangalwady, Girgaum, reported to the police on Wednesday, that one Ebrahimji Ismailji, a Borah, who was in the habit of visiting her place robbed her of a set of gold buttons and two gold chains of the value of Rs. 200. The Police arrested the Borah and charged him before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday with the theft. At the request of the police the case was remanded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 6 viz., is ⅜ 3-4d. per rupee :—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Marques Becquehem, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Chusan will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a, m., on Wednesday the 26th inst.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m, (weather permitting) :—

March.....Cossack;.....Hottner.
Intermezzo.....On the Road to Moscow...Lotz.
Selection No. 2...Il Trovatore;.....Verdi.
Vals;.....Zuleika.....Florence Fares
Selection.....The Old Guard.....Planquette
Galop Militaire...Pleine Carriere.....Bohm.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HINDU LAD.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Sonapore Burning ground by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Gujja Sowla, a Hindu lad, aged ten years, son of a labourer residing at Coolwadi, Dongree. About a fortnight ago in the afternoon, deceased went out to play and on his return home in the evening showed his mother a small wound, on the inner side of his left elbow, which he said had been caused by his falling on a piece of wood while playing with other children in a wood-depot on the bunder. Some household remedies were applied and the lad was all right playing about until four days ago, when lockjaw set in and he was unable to swallow any food. The tetanic spasms increased in severity and he died on Wednesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

TELUGU PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—On Sunday evening, a meeting was held in Telugu Hall at Kamatipura Bazar Road to distribute prizes to the successful students of the Telugu Anglo Vernacular School and girl school. The chair was occupied by Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram J. P. The meeting was largely attended ; almost all the leading members of the Telugu community were present. The proceedings began by recitations in English and Marathi by some of the boys and girls of the said schools which were greatly applauded. After reading the reports of the schools by the head master the chairman distributed the prizes to the boys and girls ; and in doing so he expressed his satisfaction at the work done. Then sweetmeats were distributed to the boys and girls. After the usual thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed at 7 p.m.

BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.—Jackin Augustin, a Goanese woman, residing at 4th Cross Lane, Falkland Road, has reported to the Police that her daughter Angelina, aged twelve years was kidnapped from her house by a Hindu of the Surti caste, named Dya on the 10th instant. The girl, when last seen, was wearing six silver bangles valued at Rs. 12 and a pair of silver ear-rings worth Rs. 2. From an inquiry made by the Police, it appears that the Surti was in the habit of visiting her house and gave the mother to understand that he was a Goanese Christian and asked her to permit him to marry her daughter. The mother consented to do so then, but when she came to know that he was not a Goanese Christian, she withdrew her permission and prohibited the man from visiting the house and the engagement was broken. During the absence of the mother on Sunday last, the Surti visited the place and succeeded in inducing the girl to leave with him. The police are searching for the missing pair.

DOUBLING CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Baba Nana, a Ghattee "Khatarawalla," and Rama Hari and Ganoo Krishna, two Hamals, were charged by Inspector Roberts with cheating and abetment of cheating in respect of two currency notes of Rs. 500 each. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, prosecuted ; while the first accused was defended by Mr. Godinho, pleader. Inspector Sooltanali arrested the first accused at Parel, and the second and the third accused respectively at Karad and at Erla Parla, to which they had absconded. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. After hearing Mr. Gadinho's arguments on behalf of the defence, the magistrate held that the charges against the accused had been proved. His worship remarked that this was a daring "Golden Gang" robbery case, and had it not been for the prompt action taken by the Police, probably the matter would not have come to light in such a satisfactory manner. He sentenced the first accused to sixteen months' and the second and third each to ten month's rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD :—A few months ago a serious riot took place at Chaklasi, in the district of Kaira. It is a village some five miles distant from Nariad. It is an agricultural village, inhabited mostly by Patidars and Kolis. It was known at the time that one Baghat Ranchord Vira a Brahmin of the Koli caste was the principal instigator. Seventy-four arrests were made in connection with this riot. Thirteen persons were tried and convicted to various terms of imprisonment by Rao Bahadhur Becharlal Jivanlal, the First-class Magistrate of Kaira, on charges of rioting with deadly weapons and grievous hurt under sections 148 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code. The remaining twelve persons were committed to to take their trial before the Sessions Court. The sessions trial of Ranchord Vira, Shavla and 10 others took place at Nariad, on Tuesday last, before Mr. E. H. Leggatt, with the aid of assessors. The charges brought against them were of murder, culpable homicide, grievous hurt and rioting. All the accused were held guilty except one, who was discharged by the court. Accused No. 1 Ranchord, was sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, No. 2 Shavla was sentenced to death, as it appeared that the latter took an active part in causing the murder of Punja and Bhika the policemen. The rest of the prisoners were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram and Mr. Chotalal Hiralal appeared for the accused, and Mr. Desaibhai Kalidas for the Government.—Yesterday morning at 8 a.m. some 30 members of the local Bar assembled in the bungalow of the District Judge to have a photo taken with Mr. Fry, the Judge, and Mr. Legatt, the joint judge. It was a very happy gathering, and the members seemed perfectly satisfied with the courteous way in which they were treated by the judges.—At the Guzerat College, Debating Society, a meeting of the members was, held yesterday at 5 p. m., in the College Hall, when a lecture "On the ancient coins of Guzerat" was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Geo. P. Taylor, M.A., D.D. of the Irish mission. The learned lecturer traced the history of the different coins under the Hindu and Mahomedan rulers of Guzerat and gave a description of them all in a beautiful and graphic style for which Mr. Taylor is so well known. It is no secret that Mr. Taylor is the most popular member of the mission here. Dr. Bartholomuez is also going on leave for three months. It is said that Surgeon Kalkhosru Sorabji Nariman, of Surat will become Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad during the absence of Dr. Bartholomeuz ; I.M.S.—Rao Bahadhur Himatlal Dhirajram, the Executive Engineer, is going to retire from the Government service from August next, owing to his attaining 55 years' of age. Mr. Himatlal will go to Porebunder as the chief engineer of that State on a salary of Rs. 800 per month. Either Mr. Pestonji Hormasji Patak B. A., L.C.E. Executive Engineer of Rahnagiri or Mr. Fardoonji Kuvarji Tarapurevala B.A., L.C.E. Executive Engineer of Surat, will very likely succeed Mr. Himatlal Dhirajram.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th July.

Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 30th June, forwarding for favourable consideration an application for six months' leave on private affairs from Mr. J. F. Walke, Senior Dock Master, from about the 8th July and submitting the following arrangement for the performance of his duties during his absence :—Mr. F. S. Piper to act as Senior Dock Master, Mr. H. Kennard to act as Junior Dock Master, T. J. Watt to act as Master Pilot, Mr. H. Milloy to act as 1st Grade Pilot.

Resolution.—The leave applied for, and the acting appointments recommended, are sanctioned.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 20th June 1898, forwarding for favourable consideration two letters from Messrs. Shepherd & Company, requesting that the Dock charges on 942 packages shipped for Porebunder per S. S. "Satrunji" may be remitted as they were unable to unload the vessel at that port, the labourers having deserted on account of the plague, and recommending that in lieu of the full import and full export charge (Rs. 118-11-5) the transhipment fee, under Rule 23 of Dock Scale of Rates, which comes to Rs. 20-3-7, may be charged in the present case.

Resolution.—As a special case the transhipment rate under Docks Rule 23 may be charged in lieu of wharfage charges, and the sanction of Government to the remission should be applied for.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th June reporting that part of the quay wall at Victory Bunder shown on plan was washed away on the morning of 15th June that the total length of wall breached is 116 1-2, of which 72 belongs to the Port Trust and the remainder to the B. B. & C. I. Railway ; that the wall was not well built and was backed with sand, that the sides of the breach have been protected by rubble kept in place by piles and planking, and he will submit an estimate of the cost of repairs as soon as he has been able to have trial pits dug in front of the fallen wall to ascertain the level of the rock or hard ground.

Resolution.—Plan and estimate of cost of permanent repairs are awaited.

IRON IMPORTS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th May 1898, bringing to notice that there is not sufficient accommodation near Carnac Bunder for the import trade in iron ; that of the area occupied in the Iron Bazar no less than 2,451 square yards are used for the storage of old iron obtained locally from the breaking up yards, railways, workshops, &c., and proposing to transfer the old iron trade to the Mazagon Reclamation, and recommending for acceptance the following scheme which will not only provide and set free a large area, but also vastly improve the surroundings and sanitary conditions of the neighbourhood, which are very unsatisfactory at present :—That the west portion of the Mazagon Basin be reclaimed up to the Shrine as shown in the plan accompanying, marked B. That the Port Trust buildings, marked 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, also shown on plan, be removed, and the land, say, 57 1-2 sticks or 28, 750 square feet, set free ; No. 7 is vacant at present. This land when rented for trade purposes will bring in Rs. 3,450 per year. The present houses only bring in Rs. 1,290 per year, from which sum the cost of repair and maintenance must be deducted ; the balance left cannot be much for the large area occupied. That the owners of the private houses, marked 9 and 10, be given notices to vacate, as the buildings are disreputable and unprovided with any sanitary conveniences. That the road to north of buildings 6 and 7, recommended for removal, be extended east so as to join the wharf near the Shrine, and that a cross road to the east of building No. 4 be provided.

MAZAGON BASIN.

Read letter from the Engineer, 55, dated 3rd June 1898, reporting that he considers the filling in of the west end of the Mazagon Basin would be a great sanitary improvement, as that if the reclaimed land be all taken up as anticipated by the Traffic Manager, the work would pay for itself in about four or five years, and forwarding and accurate plan and alternative estimates, one for filling up to the west side of the Shrine, amounting to Rs. 11,840-6-0, and the other up to the east side to Rs. 13,842-2-0 and considering the second to be the more satisfactory, that after consultation with the Traffic Manager he has added a service road, 20 feet wide along the existing fence of the Bunder, that the area of ground reclaimed in estimate A is 3,071, square yards and in estimate B 3,689 square yards, and that he has included in his estimate the deepening and cleaning of the Basin in front of the proposed reclamation which will add to its usefulness and cheapen the cost of the reclamation.

Submitted minutes by members of the Bunders Committee, recommending that approval be accorded to the following proposals of the Chairman :—I. That part of the old iron trade now located in the Iron Bazar on the site (marked A on the litho. plan) North of the Carnac Bridge be removed and transferred to the Mazagon Reclamation Estate ; II. That certain improvements be carried out on the Mazagon Estate to make space available and to increase the value of that part of the Trustees' property ; and that sanction be accorded to the detailed plans and the estimate amounting to Rs. 11,840, and to the improvements shown on plan No. 4962—M-4 consisting of the following :—(*a*) The removal of the Port Trust buildings marked on Sheet No. 1 as 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7 and private houses marked 9 and 10 and regarding which it will be necessary to give notices of removal to the owners. (*b*) Filling in the north end of the Mazagon Basin up to an average level of 92-25 T. H. D. as per plans and estimate attached. (*c*) Constructing one through road and two cross roads as per plans and estimate.

Resolution.—The Chairman's proposals recommended by the Bunders Committee are approved and the plans and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 11,840, are sanctioned ; funds to this amount may be re-appropriated from Item I, Section IV, of the Budget for 1898-99.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

Vessels piloted into	For week ending 1st July 1898.	Total from 1st April to 1st July 1898.	For week ending 1st July 1897.	Total from 1st April to 1 July 1897.
harbour...	12	279	20	214
,, piloted out of harbour...	27	231	13	208
,, transported	17	263	5	113
,, attended to	1	38	4	28
,, warped	...	22	...	19

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CHAMPAGIN STAKES.

The Champaign Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft. to the fund, with 300 added by the club ; for two-year-olds ; colts 8st. 12lbs., and fillies 8st. 9lbs. ; a winner of 200 sovs. to carry 3lbs. ; of 500 sovs. 7lbs. ; and of 700 sovs., 10lbs. extra. The second to receive 50 sovs. out of the Stakes. From the Bush in.—Twenty-nine subscribers. Closed 4th January 1898.

Mr F Alexander's b f Quassia, by Blue Green, Mara, Cannon 1
Mr F Pryor's b c Boucon, by Buccaneer, Maintenance, Allsopp 2
Mr T Cannon's b c North Britain, by Melanion, Elspeth, K Cannon 3

(Winner trained by J Porter.

Betting : 9 to 4 against Quassia.

Won by two lengths ; seven lengths between second and third.

THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET MATCH.

This fixture ended in a victory for Aarrow by nine wickets. Eton made 222 runs in their first innings and 215 in their second. Harrow's first innings produced 385, and wanting 53 to win they got them at the cost of one wicket only.—*Asian.*

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronconitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s, 1 1-2d. and upwards.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

NINE ARTICLES
ON
THE BRITISH EMPIRE
BY
THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The first article will appear in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
ON AUGUST 5.
The Series will be continued weekly.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year
Application to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
G. A. GOLERE.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills there were Rs 19,70,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 14,70,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 3-4d., 9 per cent. of the tenders whereat were accepted. Telegraphic Tranfers were allotted to Bombay to the extent of a lakh and a half, at 1s. 3 13-16d., full acceptance being given to the tenders thereat. Extra allotments of Bills were also made, amounting to Rs. 2,20,000 on Bombay, Rs. 2.20,000 on Calcutta, and Rs. 70,000 on Madras, at 1s. 3 25-32d., also Fs. 20,000 on Madras. at 1s. 3 13-16d.; and of Wire Tranfers of 2 lakhs to Bombay, at 1s. 3 27-32d. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-8d., to 1s. 3 1-2d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 3 4. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·22 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., advanced 3-16 per cent., to £63; and Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 114 1-2 Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 per cent. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 27 1-4d. per oz., as it was also in New-York at 59 1-4 cents. per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·85 3-4 dollars.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday with an easier feeling; Madras were 1-2d. to 1d. lower, and Bombay 1d. to 2d. The total quantity sold was 83,000.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted at 29 1-2s., July-August shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; Red Karachi at 28 3-4s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal. For Brown Rapeseed the quotation was 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm; and for Linseed, it was 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 9,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were quoted at 3 15-32d. per lb.; while in American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-64d. in July, July-August, and November-December deliveries, at 3 3-8d., 3 3-8d, and 3 21-64d. per lb., respectively. The Manchester market closed quiet.

In New York there was no charge in the price of Ready Mid-Uplands, at 6 3-16 cents per lb., September Futures were 4 points higher, at 6·06 cents; and December 6 points, at 6·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Port were 1,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton Market has been steady to-day, at an advance in prices of Re. 1 per candy. The enquiry from exporters has been a small one, resulting in the purchase of 800 bales, comprising Junagadh largely; while in the demand from the mills there has been some improvement, purchases on their account amounting to 1,325 bales.

Since Monday last the rainfall throughout the cotton-growing area has been slight, though general. More rain is wanted in the Punjab districts, but the crop prospects therecarea reported to be good. At Dhollera the weather has been unusually hot, while there is every appearance of a continued fall of rain. At Barsi the Cotton plants are flourishing in seasonable weather, this being also the case at Broach.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and without any change of importance.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,523	bales.
Wheat	919	cwts.
Linseed	1,534	"
Rapeseed	6,136	"
Poppyseed	2,020	"
Castorseed	651	"
Rice	508	"

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged.

MONEY.—There has been a reduction made this afternoon in the rate of the Bank of Bombay by the Directors, to the extent of 1 per cent., the minimum now being 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE. opened firm in tone at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Merchants' Bill were offering, and the rate soon advanced 1s. 3 27-32d. becoming available for Bank Wire. The enquiry for Bank Paper was small, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 27-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs	1·08 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were lower again today at 95 11-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, with 86 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Lukhmidas mill have advanced Rs. 20; and Manockjee Petit Rs. 2 1-2; Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 100 lower in the first issue. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 1,290 per share.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	21-6
China Leaf	"	21-2
Peshin, bar Gold, old	"	24-5
Do. do. new	"	24-4
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-4
Sovereigns	"	15-6
Do. Dragons	"	15-5
Bar Silver 17	"	73-12
Do. 17½	"	73-13

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hiango, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code and cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in code or cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government, United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government, and are subject to delay.
Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—
(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government, United States.
(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.
Communication established via Haiti between Caimenara and Santiago de Cuba. Telegrams must be in plain language at sender's risk and subject to censure. Spanish administration protests against opening of these offices on island of Cuba, for which it has not given permission.
Line Saigon Bangkok restored.
Moulmain route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.
Telegrams for all places in Cuba via Bermuda are now accepted at risk of sender, also telegrams in Code or Cipher are accepted via New York Haiti for the west Indies excepting for offices in Cuba S.n Domingo Porto Rico and Jamaica, but telegrams for or from Spanish authorities in any form are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	3	5 p.m.	23	37
Teheran	14	2	30 p.m.	...	32
Suez	14	2	50 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	4
" Karachi	...	33	...	2
" Madras	...	24	...	1

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	983	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	51,226	...	71,566	...	8,633	37,956
Goods	1,31,409	...	2,75,198	...	32,941	98,569
Other earnings	8,052	..	59,336	...	5,414	2,638
Total for week	1,86,049	...	...	...	46,887	1,39,162
Aggregate	35,01,029	...	4,09,550	...	...	30,91,378

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'OYLY—July 7, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, the wife of H H D'Oyly, Esquire, of a son.
PISANI—July 10, at Aligarh, the wife of Surgeon-Major L J Pisani, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

A PROMINENT member of the Bombay Millowners' Association has called our attention to an interesting article contributed by a textile correspondent to the *Financial News*, the day before the last mail left. The information it gives is deserving of careful consideration on the part of local spinners, for it shows that Lancashire manufacturers are considering the desirability of opening coarse spinning mills in China, to compete with Bombay in its great consuming market. The fact is familiar that great development has taken place in yarn manufacture in the Celestial Empire, since the Shimonoseki Treaty gave foreigners the right to establish factories beyond as well as within the treaty ports. Eleven spinning and weaving mills exist at Shanghai and six have been established at outports. In all some 400,000 spindles are being worked at the present time, and the number will be increased to at least half a million, if the existing companies carry out their intentions. They have been so successful hitherto, that there can be no doubt they will do so, and also that other mills will be projected. Indeed several new companies are being formed and the industry may be said to already be established on a firm basis. Up to the present this new feature in the industrial life of China has not lead to any reduction of the Indian export of twist and yarn. On the contrary some increase has been recorded, the total last year being 189 millions lbs., as against 174 millions lbs. in 1895-96. On the other hand the piece-goods trade has undergone rapid diminution. A fall from 21½ million yards in 1895-96 to 4¾ million yards last year is too great to be explained either by the fluctuations to which this trade has in the past been liable, or by the diminished output of the Bombay mills last year, consequent on the plague. It is without doubt chiefly attributable to the development of cotton manufacture in China. The increase in exports of the raw material also point in the same direction, the shipments of cotton to China having almost trebled in the three years. As, however, China is herself a cotton growing country, we cannot expect in the event of further development of cotton spinning within her borders, to take the same predominant place in the supply of the raw material as has been witnessed in the case of Japan, which is now the largest foreign consumer of Indian cotton. The Lancashire correspondent to the *Financial News* may exaggerate somewhat when he says that the Shanghai mills "possess at their very doors an unlimited supply of raw material, which is of better quality than Surats," but there can be no doubt that the potentialities of cotton growing in China are very great, and the cultivation of the crops may be expected to increase in a ratio corresponding to the demand of the local mills. While therefore the Chinese millowners may in days to come look to Bombay for a good proportion of the supply of their raw material, we cannot reckon upon obtaining compensation for prospective reductions of the yarn trade at all commensurate with that which has accrued in the case of Japan.

The question which now presents itself to Bombay exporters and spinners is how best to meet the competition with which we are being confronted, in a market where we have in the past had an almost entire monopoly. The question is the more important since the Blackburn Commercial Mission has brought home to Lancashire spinners a fact they have hitherto been slow to realise, that competition for the Chinese trade in cotton goods cannot be successfully conducted in England and that if they would have a large share therein they must promote mills within Chinese territory, "Lancashire has pursuaded itself," says the textile correspondent of the *Financial News* "that whether there is or is not a big outlet in China for its medium and high grade counts, there is undoubtedly an opening for the production in the country itself of the low-grade goods which are at present imported from India in such enormous quantities." One proof that this is so, is supplied by the fact that one of the technical experts who accompanied the Blackburn Commercial Mission has returned to China at the instance of some cotton spinners to make arrangements for the establishment of mills to be worked under European supervision. Mr. Consul Bourne, has expressed the belief that under such supervision "the Chinese coolie and his wife will make excellent textile factory hands. European superintendence is essential, precisely because of their many moral shortcomings. The upper class seem to lack the moral tone to carry on big enterprises; indeed the laws and the courts of justice are wanting as well as the men. Still, here, these millions of patient reasonable workers are only wanting leaders to make them producers on a gigantic scale, and leaders they will most certainly find. Whatever the future in politics of China may be here these workers must remain; and they are, in my opinion destined to modify profoundly the condition of the world's industries." Good results have already been attained by the Chinese mills with labour which was in the first instance quite unskilled. The reports of the managers show that the quality of labour is steadily improving, and that the Chinese are well suited both in physique and intelligence for work in cotton mills. They evince extraordinary powers of endurance, and their wages are smaller than those of operatives either in Bombay or Osaka. With cheap and reliable labour to hand and with raw material readily available, there is no wonder that this field for commerical enterprise should attract the attention of the Lancashire spinners who have recognised by sad experience that the textile industry is overdone in the County Palantine. In the words of the article alluded to, they have come to the conclusion that "it is possible to establish mills on Chinese soil with English foremen without interfering much if at all, with the trade in English yarns, and especially piece goods, and Lancashire men see no reason why a share of the business in low counts should not go to them as compensation for the loss of profits entailed upon them by the competition and high tariffs of European countries."

Hitherto, as we have seen, Bombay has maintained a good hold on her Chinese yarn trade. The reports of the British consuls at the treaty ports agree that our yarn has largely displaced the hand spun article of the interior and that it has contrived to gain and improve a footing in localities which will have none of Japan's productions. Mr. Bourne tells us however, that "the Chinese do not use cloth woven of Indian yarn because they like it, but because it is cheap and because they are very poor: they buy Lancashire cloth or American as soon as they can afford it." For many years to come the latter course will be out of the question for the mass of the populace. The Japanese article is prevented from making any appreciable strides owing to a number of causes, not the least important of which is the steady increase of prices in that country since the close of the war. The competition will therefore really be between yarn manufactured in Chinese mills under European supervision and imports from this country. Already there are signs that the dwellers in the interior prefer Shanghai cloth to the foreign article, and the only hope of further successful competition on the part of Bombay lies in a continuance of the cheaper production which has so far enabled our yarn to hold its own. In the near future as the operatives become better skilled and the young industry is better organised on Lancashire models, the cost of production in Shanghai and other towns will most certainly be reduced. The Bombay spinners will, therefore, lose the advantage they at present possess, unless they adapt their policy to the change of situation in China by decreasing the cost of production. No one familiar with the way in which our mills are worked can doubt that great economies are possible. Much unnecessary expenditure can be obviated; and by greater attention to the selection and mixtures of cotton, as well as by judicious efforts to increase the skill of the workpeople a marked improvement in outturn can be attained. The unsound lines upon which many of our mills have been floated, and the mismanagement that results, will tell heavily against Bombay in the competition for the China trade, the loss of which would be a most severe blow to our principal industry. Reform is not only possible: it is absolutely necessary if production is to be so cheapened as to give us any chance whatever in the contest upon which we have entered.

LORD DUFFERIN, the day before the mail left delivered a remarkably able speech at the twenty-third annual Burma dinner at the Café Monico. The continued interest his lordship takes in Burma is only natural. For it was due to his offices that country was added to the British possessions, though as his lordship said, it was forced upon us very much against our will, on the one hand by the reckless and aggressive policy of the native administration, and on the other by the intrigues, he would not say of a foreign Government, but by its unauthorised representatives. At the same time he admitted the annexation was bound to come sooner or later even had not our hand been forced when it was. Lord Dufferin's action however, needs no justification at the present day and it was not with that object that he referred to events which are already history. He took the opportunity to pay a tribute to the excellent work of the young officers of the Burma field force, officers who are no longer young, but more experienced, many of them having turned to good account the excellent training they received in Burma. He declared it to be a source of satisfaction that we should have such a vantage ground in a contented prosperous country on the confines of which a single tap from the "mailed fist" had had a similar effect to the trumpets of Jericho. He defended Lord Salisbury's action in Siam, as a very slight sacrifice of a jungle district on the other side of the Mekong, for the neutralisation of the valley of the Menam, and finally he found occasion to expatiate on this fine field for Indian immigration which Burma now affords. This is a subject which we have many times referred, and we are glad to find that his lordship's views are such as meet with the approval of all who know anything of the country and its needs. As Lord Dufferin remarked the danger and difficulty which faces us in India, is the rapid increase of the population. There are many districts in India where the population is fast outrunning the means of subsistence. But in Burma there are millions of acres crying for cultivation and cultivators, and as regarded climate and products, it is peculiarly fitted for colonisation from India. The outlet which Burma furnishes in this respect is not sufficiently appreciated in India at the present time. But it may be that the new Viceroy now possibly sitting at the feet of Lord Dufferin, may be led to view matters from his standpoint and plague and famine being happily over, may be able to know his attention to the question of overpopulation and the remedy which undoubtedly lies close at hand.

IN the week which ended on Tuesday, plague deaths in this city again took an upward course and reached a total of 53, the same number as in the last week in June, but 15 more than in the intervening seven days. In the corresponding period of 1897, the plague deaths went down to four, and General Gatacre, prior to his departure for Aldershot, was receiving the thanks of the citizens and their congratulations upon having "stamped out the plague." But after the bitter experience which followed, people are no longer living in such a fool's paradise. The possibility—we scarcely care to say the probability—of a further epidemic is generally recognised, and by none more fully than the authorities who are now responsible for the plague administration. In this recognition of contingencies to which last year the city, taking its cue from the Plague Committee, shut its eyes, lies one of the chief sources of hope. If the cloud is to again hang over Bombay in the cold weather we shall at least be prepared for the calamity, and in being thus forewarned and forearmed half the battle lies. A disquieting feature of the returns is that in Mandvie the plague deaths have once more got into double figures. On the other hand Kamathipura, which has shared with Mandvie the unenviable distinction of being one of the most persistent of plague centres, sends in a blank return as do eleven other sections, and Byculla has only three deaths. The plague mortality was chiefly confined to Hindus, but we are sorry to notice that the victims this week include three Parsees. It is again noteworthy as indicative of the greater accuracy of the plague registration that the mortality recorded from remittent fever is only about two-thirds of that of last year, and from phthisis less than three-fourths. Diseases of the respiratory organs are, however, credited with a few more deaths than was the case twelve months ago, the total being about 14 per cent. above the average. Three cases of relapsing fever ended fatally during the week, and cholera had the same number of victims. The aggregate of deaths is less than last year at this time, being 523 as against 577. It is also slightly below the quinquennial mean, but as the population is considerably less than normal, there is not much satisfaction to be derived from this circumstance. The births were exactly the same as last year—217, which is 51 below the average.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Henniker Heaton has extorted from successive heads of the Postal Department one concession after another for the increase and cheapening of postal facilities, his attitude of mind has always been that of the boy in the bath reaching over for Pears' soap. Doubtless he is happy now, though not completely so, as Imperial Penny Postage has yet to be attained by the inclusion of Australia in the list of Colonies desiring to join the scheme. The Duke of Norfolk does not appear to have expressly referred to India in his announcement, but the telegram we publish from Simla show that if this Dependency is left out in the cold the Home authorities will not be to blame. It may be anticipated that the Government of India will gladly acquiesce in an arrangement which, although involving the loss of three lakhs of revenue, will confer a great boon upon business firms in the Presidency towns and upon Anglo-Indian exiles generally. If the only difficulty is that postage to England and the Colonies will in some cases be cheaper than inland postage, a very desirable way out of the difficulty will be to reduce inland rates. The limits of weight which have hitherto been adopted for half anna and anna correspondence is extremely small and might well be increased. The penny rate will of course be inter-colonial, so that when the scheme comes into operation it will be possible to send a letter from India to any portion of the Queen's dominions other than Australia for an anna. The reduction will stimulate correspondence, and what is of more importance it is a great step in the direction of the federation of the British Empire which the best men of all political parties desire to see effected.

COLONEL JAMES DAMPIER PALMER, the day before the mail left, addressed a letter to his constituents in Gravesend in bidding them farewell and stating, that the following week he would cease to be the member for their borough. Why he resigned has doubtless been made public at home, but so far is not known in India. When Colonel Dampier Palmer won the seat in 1892, he had a majority of 751 votes, which by the last General Election had grown to 1187. His successor we observe has allowed the majority to dwindle down to 371. Messrs. Ryder and Runciman are both presumably new aspirants for Parliamentary honours, but no information as to their identity has been vouchsafed us.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Mr. H. M. Thompson, B.A., M. Inst. C.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

SIR JAMES AND LADY LYALL leave Simla shortly on six weeks' tour to Chini and the Kulu Valley.

DURING the week ended July 13th British dollars were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Custom House for export to the value of Rs. 9,08,000. The balance at the end of the week comprised 40 1-2 lakhs held on account of tenderers, and 58 1-2 lakhs of Government silver.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal reports that the plague in Calcutta is not spreading and is still sporadic.

THE additional police force comprising 32 men under a European Inspector posted at Sinnar, the place in the Nasik District where a fatal plague riot broke out in the cold weather, has been made chargeable upon such section of the inhabitants as is at present liable to pay the house tax, and by special rate upon landholders within the revenue limits of Sinnar village.

MR. J. A. CRAWFORD is appointed to act for Sir T. Chichele Plowden at Hyderabad, Mr. Hare, Senior Deputy Commissioner, officiating as Commissioner of the Berars.

THE special leave for six months granted to Mr. H. Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, in February last, has been commuted into furlough on private affairs for nine months.

THE rules regulating the admission of candidates into the lower grades of the Public Service in this Presidency, have been amended by the substitution of an altered schedule of subjects of examination for third grade certificates.

A SEPOY of the 2nd Bengal Infantry at Agra, ran amuk and after firing off ten rounds of ball without hitting anyone jumped down a well when he found himself at bay. He was hauled out alive and placed under restraint.

SURGEON-MAJOR M. A. T. COLLIE, M.B., has been appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, Third District, with attached duties, on his return from Plague duty at Hubli.

EXPERIMENTS which have been carried out with what are called the "country" rifles which form 90 per cent. of the arms surrendered by the Afridis and other tribesmen fully confirm our statement that these breech-loaders are unserviceable, and Government cannot be cangratulated on the result of their attempt to even partially disarm the tribes.

THE Governor in Council has confirmed the appointments made by the High Court, of Mr. L. N. Banaji, Bar.-at-Law, to be Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, and of Mr. Douglas Blyth Binning, Bar.-at-Law, to be Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

THE last weekly weather report from Mauritius was not very promising; there was a high barometer, with fine weather and low wind. At Zanzibar the barometer was lower than usual, but the wind velocity was also low, and at the Seychelles pressure was low and the wind velocity less than usual. Strong trades however were reported by a ship arriving at the Seychelles from Madagascar.

MR. J. TATE, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Northern Division.

AT the High Court yesterday, an application was submitted to Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, from Clive Durant, who was not present, against a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 25th May last, found him guilty of contempt of court by using insolent language, and fined him Rs. 200, or in default sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for a month. The application had been sent up from jail on the 6th inst. Their lordships admitted the application; called for the record of this conviction only; and directed notices to be served.

IT is very probable that, on Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, proceeding on leave for three months about the middle of next month, Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., officiating Accountant General at Bombay will be appointed to act for him. At the time of the retirement of the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr Acworth, it was credibly reported that Mr. Harvey was to succeed him. Meanwhile, Mr. Harvey's sudden and serious illness compelled him to proceed on sick leave to Europe; and his appointment to the Municipal Commissionership was not made. Mr. Harvey rendered useful service as Under-Secretary to Government for some years; and since then has served as Accountant-General at Lahore, and Allahabad. He enjoys the reputation of being a capital accountant.

THE trial of the blackmailing case was resumed, yesterday, when the evidence of Mr. Jehangir Davur and his two assistants was recorded. Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, who is one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution, was under examination when the court rose for the day. Mr. Davur's evidence mainly turned upon his interview with the accused Williams and Durant's interview with Mr. Jijibhoy Petit. Nanabhoy Engineer gave an account of what had taken place during a visit, which the accused Dadyseth and Battliwalla paid to Durant in the Civil Jail.

AT the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade have confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Tulja bin Bhurmanna, in May last, by Mr. H. L. Harvey, Sessions Judge of Kanara, for the double murder of his mistress Rudri and her daughter Venki.

MR. H. F. CARVALHO, City Magistrate, Poona, has been appointed Deputy Collector in the Poona District.

MR. R. A. LAMB, I.C.S, Collector of Poona, has been granted furlough for seventeen months.

MR. D. A. THOMPSON, is to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Talbot.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S., Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., is to act as Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., is to act as Secretary to Government in charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments.

IN modification of a former Notification Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Barker, M.D., F.R.C.S., (I.), has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry, M.B, or pending further orders.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. J. BAKER, M.D., has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of leave on medical certificate for five months.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD, of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. W. H. WHITE, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted furlough for one year with effect from 10th July 1898.

FURLOUGH for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave, has been granted to Captain W. D. Waghorn, R.E., officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

THE civil suit of Rs. 54,000 brought by the Vice-President of the Kashmir State Council, through Mr. J. C. McDonell, the Conservator of Forests, against a man who had got a contract from Raja Sir Amar Singh to fell and take away deodar trees from his jagir in Kashmir, and who, it was alleged, while cutting the deodars from the jagir, had also cut trees from the adjoining State forest, has been dismissed by the Chief Court, Kashmir, the period within which such a case should be instituted having elapsed.

AS it has been found that great difficulty will be experienced in reinforcing the garrison of Aden in time of war or serious disturbances the Home authorities have been moved to arrangements being made to ensure the immediate despatch of one battalion of British Infantry from England or Colonial garrisons to strengthen Aden when necessary.

IT is being contemplated to transfer the administration of the Somaliland Protectorate to the Imperial Government.

MILITARY officers in India are frequently called upon to officiate in this or that appointment, "in addition to their own duties," as the phrase goes. For their benefit the following Article has been added to Indian Army Regulations:—"An officer holding a permanent staff appointment and acting in a second without continuing to perform the duties of his own, if appointed to act also in a third staff appointment in addition to his previous duty, will receive the half staff salaries of all three appointments, the combined half staff salaries of the first two being viewed as the salary of his first acting appointment."

A REPORT which is, going round the clubs at Home is, that Britain is to take over the whole of the foreign debt of Portugal, amounting to over sixty millions sterling, redeeming all her paper money with gold. In exchange Portugal cedes to England all her African East Coast possessions, including Delagoa Bay and Catembe, and further the right to use some of her Atlantic islands, Madeira or one of the Azores, as a coaling station in time of war. In this transaction Germany will not interfere. England having allowed the Kaiser to get a footing in China, and made other concessions on that understanding.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 12, was 523, giving a death-rate of 31·19 per annum per thousand as against 34·99 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·83 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 126 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 3, cholera; 74, phthisis; 24, diseases of the nervous system; 106, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 30, still-born; 47, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain 23; Brahmin, 11; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 244; Hindu outcaste, 50; Musalman, 141; Parsee, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 2; European, 5; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 217 as against 217 the corresponding period of last year, and 268 the average over the past five years.

THE following official communique is issued by the Foreign Office:—For many months past one of the most disturbing influences in Bajour has been the presence in the Mamund country of a party of some thirty well armed men, the followers of Umra Khan of Jhandol. These men have from time to time given out that Umra Khan had been released by the Amir and was coming to Bajour to resume his own. During the last few weeks the Mamunds have expelled the whole gang: a proceeding which should result in quiet for Bajour.

"A SPECIAL clasp for the Bara Valley march," writes an agonised correspondent, "for the operation being conducted on false tactical principles! The baggage at the wrong end of the column!!!"

THE Maharaja of Kashmir visited Hariparbat on the 5th July at 11 a.m. A salute of 21 guns was fired when his Highness entered the fort. The members of the inner palace reached Srinagar from Jammu on the 7th July.

THE Simla Municipal Annual Report shows that receipts from taxation during the year 1897-98 were Rs. 2,22,000, of which the house and land tax produced Rs. 1,16,000; Octroi Rs. 80,000; and servants tax Rs. 15,000. Octroi, decreased by about Rs. 6,000, and the incidence of taxation is just over Rs. 9, if the population is taken at 24,000 persons. The receipts from other sources were about a lakh, towards which rents contributed Rs. 24,000; the sale of wood and grass Rs. 13,000; garden receipts Rs. 11,000; and market fees Rs. 9,000 respectively. The year opened with the invested balance of Rs. 49,700, and now also possesses a cash balance of Rs. 65,885, so the finances are in a fairly flourishing condition. The usual appendices regarding orchards, forests, schools and hospital are included in the report.

RAIN fell in Lahore on Saturday evening amounting to ·34 inch, and again on Sunday night amounting to 1·09 inch. The rainfall is already about 2 inches above the average for the time of year, and there seems little doubt that this is really the monsoon. The rain is most timely and beneficial for the crops.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

A TRUCE AT SANTIAGO.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A further truce has been arranged between the Spanish and American forces at Santiago till noon on Thursday, while General Toral, the Spanish Commander communicates with Madrid.

YELLOW FEVER AMONGST THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

The outbreak of yellow fever in the American lines is causing anxiety at Washington.

The troops are also suffering from the rains which prevent them from getting their siege guns to the front.

LATEST NEWS FROM MANILA.

GERMAN INTERFERENCE.

The latest Manila news says, that the Americans are finding the insurgents intractable.

A German gunboat prevented the insurgents from attacking Grande Island. Admiral Dewey sent warships to the scene and the starving Spanish garrison surrendered and were delivered to the rebels despite their protests.

THE COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN CUBA.

JULY 14.

General Miles has assumed command of the American Forces in Cuba.

SPAIN STILL HOPEFUL.

The Spanish Cabinet remains in office for the present.

Popular sentiment in Spain is again unyielding, being encouraged by the news of the outbreak of yellow fever among the American troops in Cuba.

THE WELSH COAL STRIKE.

The South Wales Coal-owners have refused to recognise the Conciliator appointed by the Board of Trade.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

The Prefect of Wuchau reports that 1,500 Imperial Chinese troops were killed in the engagement with the rebels, and that he must surrender unless reinforcements reach him by Friday.

The rebels are now within thirty miles of Wuchau.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Colonel Picquart has been arrested for writing to M. Sarrien, offering to disprove the authenticity of the documents relating to the guilt of Dreyfus.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Ryder, the Unionist candidate, has been elected for Gravesend, vice Colonel Palmer resigned, by a majority of 371 votes.

The voting was as follows :—

Ryder, Unionist	2,327
Runciman, Liberal	1,956

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadea, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left here at 8 a.m., to-day.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE RATES.

INDIA'S DIFFICULTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Official confirmation has reached Simla of Reuter's message regarding the introduction of penny postage. It seems the decision in question, is the result of the recommendations of the Committee, which has just finished sittings in London, on which India was represented by Mr. Kisch. The position is now this. England declares her willingness to adopt the reciprocal penny postage with any of the Colonies or India that will do the same. Canada and South Africa have joined, but the Australian Colonies for the moment are holding off, owing to the difficulty caused by the fact that her own inter-colonial rate is as high as twopence. In regard to India a decision has not yet been arrived at, but the Government of India will now have to consider the matter, and in the event of Ceylon and the Straits joining it is difficult to see how India can hold aloof. The total loss of revenue involved, even if an increase in the number of letters sent home be not the result, is only about three lakhs of rupees. The only complication is owing to the fact that the present inland postage in India itself is appreciatively higher than that proposed for home postage. A reduction therefore will have to be simultaneously made in India inland rates, as it would be anomalous to carry a letter weighing half an ounce from Calcutta to London for a penny, when one weighing one tola equal to less than half an ounce cost an anna to carry from Calcutta to Bombay. The new system can hardly come into force this year, but it is not improbable that it may do so by the 1st of January next.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S AUTUMN TOUR UNCERTAIN.

Sir Charles Nairne, is unlikely to undertake the usual Commander-in-Chief's tour this autumn as time is insufficient before General Lockhart's arrival in November ; the Simla season therefore is likely to be somewhat protracted.

LIEUTENANT SAVORY.

Lieutenant Savory, 4th Hussars, is appointed A.-D.-C. to General Wolseley.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

HONG KONG, JULY 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's Company's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrive here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 14.

Orient mail steamer Oruba, from Pustralia, arrived

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 1-4

SURPLUS TRANSPORT ANIMALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14

It has been decided to utilise surplus transport in the Punjab Command, to complete complement of grass mules with Native Cavalry Regiments throughout India ; in cases where this cannot be done from depots in commands concerned.

SCHEME FOR GUARDING RAILWAY LINES.

Lieutenant F. W. Watling, R.E., acts as Secretary to committee which meets in Simla, to draw up scheme for patrolling and guarding Indian Railway lines and bridges.

PRIZES FOR SKILL TO ARTILLERY IN INDIA FOR 1898-99.

The scheme originally sanctioned for distribution of prizes for skill at arms to Artillery in India for 1898-99, has now been somewhat modified, as finally arranged allottments will be as follows :—To batteries of Royal Horse and Field Artillery practising singly one prize of Rs. 215 ; to similar batteries practising at camps four first prizes of Rs. 215 each and four second prizes of Rs. 150, each, one of each class to go to each of Command ; to mountain batteries (British and Native) armed with 2·5 inch R. M. L. one first prize of Rs. 250, one second prize of Rs. 200, and one third prize of Rs. 150 ; to Heavy Batteries one prize of Rs. 200 ; to Garrison Artillery practising with six inch B. L. guns Bombay, Aden and Karachi one first prize of Rs. 250, and one second prize of Rs. 200 ; to Garrison Artillery practising with 6 inch B. L. guns at Hooghly, one prize of Rs. 150 ; to Garrison Artillery practising with nine inch R. M. L. guns at Rangoon and Madras, one prize of Rs. 200 ; to Garrison Artillery practising with 40—pounder R. M. L. guns, one first prize of Rs. 200, and one second prize of Rs. 150 ; to three siege Artillery Companies practising at Rurki, one prize of Rs. 200. In case of R. H. A. Batteries practising singly and at camps, prizes will be assigned for competition within command instead of as heretofore throughout India, thus following the principle in force at home, one first Class prize and badges will also be allotted to best of all remaining batteries in India which carry out their competition practice singly that is not in Brigade Garrisons.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

Alteration has been sanctioned in dates for official inspection and testing of boilers in Bombay and Kidderpore dockyards, the view being reduced interference with work in busy season as now arranged. Inspection will take place as soon as possible after first week in April and October, respectively instead as hitherto in January and July.

ADJUTANCY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD.

The Adjutancy of Bombay Governor's Body Guard has been made a five year appointment, the officer holding it being seconded in his regiment. While so employed, one of the two officers of the Bombay Body Guard will as in case of the Madras Body Guard be liable to be withdrawn in event of mobilization or other emergency.

LORD ELGIN'S SUCCESSOR.

No information has as yet reached Government regarding Lord Elgin's successor. The return home of Lord Aberdeen who is Lady Burleighs brother from Canada, however, somewhat increases probability of Lord Burleigh's accepting the appointment, as this will relieve Lady Burleigh of the sole charge of her aged mother. No decision regarding Lord Elgin visiting Burma can be arrived at until date of his successor's arrival is known.

BREACHES IN THE N.-W. RAILWAY LINE.

LAHORE, JULY 14.

On Tuesday, owing to heavy rain, the N.-W. Railway line was breached at Paskhel, on Kudiana-mari section all traffic having to be stopped. Another breach occurred at Taraki, a station near Jhelum, quarry siding being washed away and several trucks submerged ; a third breach also occurred between Daudkhel and Mari line being completely washed away.

PLAGUE IN JULLUNDER DISTRICT.

There was a recrudescence of plague at the village of Pharala, in Nawashehr tahsil of Jullundar district, on 10th, and the village area re-cordoned ; the cordon had only been removed some four days ago. There has been one case so far.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President of the Bombay Presidency Association, received yesterday the following communication from the Government of India conveying Her Majesty's acceptance of the Jubilee Address and casket presented by the Association to Her Majesty and Her Majesty's special thanks for the loyal offering :—

No. 1053.

From H. Luson, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To the President, Bombay Presidency Association.

Home Department.

Simla, the 11th June 1898.

Sir,—I am directed to say that the Secretary of State has intimated that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to accept the address and the casket presented by the Bombay Presidency Association on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, and has commanded that Her Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to the Association for this loyal offering.—I have, &c.,

H. LUSON,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

WEATHER WORKING DAYS FOR SHIPPING.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 13th instant, should be counted as a non-weather working day for vessels working in the docks.

OFFICERS who shared in the expedition into the Chamkani country last December writes the "Pioneer" may remember an incident which occurred when a column under Colonel Hill beat up the village of Thabi. When the Gurkha scouts by their advance had got the enemy on the run a solitary Khani Khel tribesman remained contesting their advance single-handed. He continued firing with the greatest coolness, and finally moved off under a very smart fire. He was the single target at which the Gurkhas had to fire, but apparently they failed to score a bull's-eye. In any case the man got safely away, and there were many present who were rather glad that this was so, for his pluck could not be denied. Colonel Hill, himself an officer who had done all his service with Gurkhas, good humouredly remarked to the scouts afterwards that though they were splendid fellows in scaling hills their shooting was bad as they could not hit a man at a few hundred yards' range. It seems, however, that their shooting was really accurate. Some little time ago a number of Khani Khels waited upon Captain Roos-Keppell, the Political Officer in Kurram, and among them was the hero of Thabi. This man stated that he had actually been hit four times by scouts. One bullet had struck him on the left eye, and then in the throat, a third in the shoulder and a fourth in the left arm. There could be no doubt about his statement as his wounds could be seen. He had made a good recovery, and is now quite cheerful and fit, to quote Captain Roos-Keppell's own words. Such a fine fellow was not to be lost sight of and he is now attached to the Political Officer. He should be invaluable as an orderly if any tough bit of work has to be done, for a man who can get away after being hit by four Martini bullets must have a reserve of strength and endurance which are much out of the common. We hope the Gurkha scouts engaged at Thabi will be informed their shooting was good after all.

MISS CLARA BUTT has had a slight return of illness. A few weeks ago, in a carriage accident, she suffered concussion of the brain, but she was able to reappear at Mr. Ganz's jubilee concert, and sang at Queen's Hall. The popular contralto, however, looked very ill, and on returning to the artist's room she fainted. She was sent home in a carriage, and her indisposition is believed to be of only a slight character, although she will probably now take another short rest.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

ON Sunday next will be unveiled in the gardens of the Luxembourg, Paris, a bust of Sainte-Beuve. It is the intention of the French Government to decorate these gardens with the busts or statues of the great writers of the present century. Already Theodore de Banville among others is there. Michelet will probably be added next month. It is pleasant to think of these gardens, whose historical associations are certainly more than commonly disreputable, as consecrated, so to speak, to the memory of the illustrious dead ; the poets and writers whom no nation more than France regards with so much honour, or surrounds with so much love. Some day, perhaps, our own people will awaken to the usefulness of bestowing honour on our great writers. Then they will begin to erect busts to the immortal memory of our poets in Kensington Gardens. Of course, it will be said that a poet needs no monument. He does not. It is the nation which needs the monument. It is necessary that his countrymen shall be reminded by the monument that all the honour they can bestow upon the memory of a great writer is nothing as compared to the debt due to him for his services. It is the same with the national honours and distinctions while he is living. They do not make the writer the more illustrious. But they teach a world which is rather stupid, taken on an average—or, at least, not too ready to do homage to genius—that here is a man who must be honoured if honour is to be given to anyone. Upon whom should a nation bestow her honour ? It seems to me a question of the gravest responsibility. I suppose we should all be agreed in bestowing honours upon the Captain who keeps the country in safety ; on the Administrator who keeps the country in order ; on the Inventor who makes life easier and wealthier ; on the Physician who keeps the human machinery free from pain and decay. Are we not all agreed that honours should be bestowed with equal justice—with more than equal justice—on the poet, prophet, and teacher who raises the standards of the people—makes them lofty, and keeps them true and pure and noble ?

Quoth M. Georges Rodenbach in "Le Figaro :" "The great writers are the true leaders of the State. All ideas come from them. They are the deep springs. They form and shape the ideas of the country. That is why they alone remain when everything else changes and passes away." Add, further, that they not only present men with their ideas ; they present them with their ideals. The character of every man or every woman is unmistakably indicated by his ideals. We may judge every preacher by his ideals ; we may estimate every poet by his ideals. Neither preacher nor poet can conceive his ideals or pretend to what he has not. We may ask of every country what are its ideals. When one considers, for instance, the ideals of France in respect to patriotism, honour, the respect due to great writers, and the standard of arts and arms, and compares them with our own, the cold chill of doubt runs shuddering through the veins. What, one asks, are the British ideals compared with these ? Well, it is true that in some respects the French seem to be a long way before us. There is a curious impatience with us towards those who speak with authority. The role of the critic especially is not appreciated here. He is regarded as the "slater," the ferocious wielder of a bludgeon—the ruthless and conscienceless destroyer of reputations. There is no love for him. We should never dream of erecting a bust to Sainte-Beuve. Yet to the true critic—of course, we have but half a dozen—belongs the task of keeping the canons of literature before the world—no mean task. Our ideals are, indeed, very different from those of the French. We are patriotic, but we love not the bawling of the jingo; in matters of art we have not the instinct, the flair, of the French. The love of art is acquired by us—it comes not with nature. Yet in one point we are more fortunate. We have inherited ideals of another kind from our Puritan forefathers. They are personal rather than national. They are the ideals which create the freedom and the responsibility of the individual ; they have filled us with self-reliance ; they have endowed us with the spirit of enterprise and of endurance ; they have made of every male a man : they are ideals of independence. These ideals guide us and support us through the whole of our lives. They are carried away by our people to distant shores. They are most invaluable ideals. Would that we could graft upon them something of the French respect for literature and for art !

A correspondent writes to me on the subject of the matchmaking scandal. She points out that a good many excellent people are agitating for Women's Franchise ; she accuses me of sneering at the movement—which is not true ; she seems to think that when Women's Franchise has once been secured all these evils will vanish at once. That is exactly what people thought in the year 1832. Once extend the Suffrage and the Kingdom of Heaven will begin. We did extend it, and we took, thereby, one more step towards the possibility of Heaven ; but we have not yet arrived there, and it is nearly seventy years ago. I would point out that, even supposing the victory of the cause to be assured, the most strenuous advocate of the cause must acknowledge that it will not be carried for a long time yet. Meanwhile "Phossy Jaw" goes on. Shall we not, then, leave the Extension of the Suffrage to the advocates, and give our whole attention to what presses most ? That, most certainly, is the suffering of these poor girls and the inhumanity of those who set them to work that leads to this suffering, and the crime of those who hide the facts and break the laws of the country ! Shall we not inquire diligently what is going on at the famous Factory of "Phossy Jaw" ? Would it not be well if some member of Parliament would inquire how many girls are at this moment suffering from "Phossy Jaw" ? When we have settled this business it will be time to consider how the advocates of the Women's Franchise are getting on.

Every year one should visit as many new places as possible ; the year should be marked by these new acquaintances ; they should be as pearls upon a thread. The world, taken in this way, is very wide ; one could go on for an unlimited time making new friends of old towns, cathedrals, churches, castles, houses. This year, so far, has been singularly barren of these acquisitions. The cold and wet spring was forbidding. Last year I find among my new acquaintances the eastern part of the New Forest, the cities of Laon and Rheims, Chester and Hawarden, Bruges, Ghent, Damme, and Ypres, Adel, Kirkstall, and Fountains, Eltham and Hadleigh. This is a very fine list of places visited for the first time. But it was Jubilee year, and one cannot get so many holidays out of every year. Last week, however, I was privileged to visit Pontefract. Now I do not know how long it is since I desired to see the City of the Broken Bridge. Yet somehow I never succeeded in getting there. Other castles seemed easy of access—Conway, Colchester, Ludlow, Raglan, Carnarvon, Porchester, Rochester. Heavens ! what a country it is for castles ! Can we be sufficiently grateful to those benignant and benevolent barons who built for our admiration these truly noble ruins ? For our sake they led the most uncomfortable lives possible. They sat in dimly lighted halls. The rooms and dungeons were too cramped for anything, but they put up with the inconvenience without a murmur. Why, when it came to pulling the teeth out of a Jew's head to make him disgorge, there was hardly room for the operator and the Baron and the patient together. The finer kinds of torture, as practised upon rich merchants, traitors, conspirators, murderers, and mutineers were hardly possible for want of space ; feasting on a large scale, that is, with a great company, was out of the question ; the cellarage was too damp for the storage of wine; the moat outside brought on rheumatism and asthma. Yet they endured knowing that we should reap the harvest of their labours, and judging it to be more honourable to live in castle, cramped and cabined but picturesque, for the sake of posterity, than to be selfishly comfortable like the eighteenth century without the least regard to us.

With these beautiful sentiments I was privileged to visit Pontefract. The appearance and present condition of the castle reflects the highest credits on the De Lacy family, who built it. As a place of residence it must have been full of solid discomfort. For torturing purposes, to be sure, there are dungeons forty feet underground, but the rooms must have been all small, ill-lighted, and ill-ventilated. The castle stands on a slight elevation ; the broken wall was of great extent, and is now highly picturesque as a ruin ; nothing can be finer than the keep, which is now knocked to pieces ; there are ruins and fragments, courts, stairs, dungeons, moats, doorways, and, in the middle, the Outer Bailey, now laid level and turfed over ; a tennis ground, converted into a fair garden with flowers and shrubs. In one of the rooms of the keep, if we only knew which, Richard II., the most interesting of our Kings, the most artistic, the most magnificent, lay alone, and waited death. How long, did he have to wait ? For they starved him. Now, death by starvation is said to be the most terrible of alll deaths, partly on account of its pains, partly because it is so long and lingering. The unhappy King may have lived on through many weeks. There was once, for instance, a woman who was condemned to fast for forty days and forty nights. This was considered as a sentence of death, and that of the most terrible kind of death. They locked her up in a cell and left her. At the end of the time they opened the door, and found her still alive. The case was referred to the Bishop, by whom she was liberated, because this was a special and obvious miracle which either proved her innocence or proclaimed her pardon. Perhaps the unfortunate Richard also lived and suffered the agonies of starvation for forty days and forty nights. Alas ! poor Richard ! There is a picture of him in Shaw's "Decorations of the Middle Ages." The king is kneeling. He is apparently about twenty-five years of age ; he has a most lovely face—preternaturally lovely; it is somewhat feminine ; the features are straight, delicate, and clear cut ; his hair is a soft light brown ; his eyes are blue ; his mouth mobile and dainty ; his expression, his features, his very fingers mark the artistic nature. He wears his crown—what artist would not if he had one ? He wears a splendid robe of cloth of gold, decked with figures of his emblem—the White Hart. I have always been attracted by the figure of this strange youth, who should have been a limner, or a worker in gold, and was called upon to be a king. He had his little faults, I confess. He was inordinately inconceivably proud. I should have been proud myself, no doubt, had I been a Plantagenet King. He had no knowledge of the value of money or how money was got, or how much things ought to cost. He thought the wealth of London was inexhaustible—other kings had made the same mistake. He went on demanding more money and still more. The citizens stood it as long as they could because they loved him. Did not Dick Whittington, in memory of the gallant boy who, alone, put down the rebels, leave money for masses for his soul ? But I confess, he went too far when it came to making the merchants sign blank cheques or their equivalents. Henry was sent for and Henry came. Then followed Flint castle with abdication, and Pontefract with slow starvation.

There lies before me a little book of Recollections, written by a certain Dr. King, at one time Principal of St. Mary Hall (now Hertford College), Oxford. The little work, which is very pleasant reading, was left in MS., and was found fifty years after the death of the writer. Dr. King was a Jacobite, and apparently made no secret of his views. But he owns that the cause was hopeless, chiefly on account of Prince Charlie's own conduct. He says that the Prince came over to London in 1750, that Lady Primrose invited him to meet the Prince, that he had a long conversation with him, and that the Prince came to his lodgings and took tea with him. As to his character the worthy Doctor has no good thing to say. He was ignorant ; he knew nothing about the history of England ; he was ready to adopt any religion, and he was avaricious. At a time when he had 2,000 Louis d'ors in his strong box he was borrowing money of a lady in Paris ; he was insolent and overbearing to his servants ; he communicated all his secrets to a person whose sister was in the service of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and he early acquired the habit of drinking. As regards the sin of avarice, is it not commonly found that princes and persons who are quite removed from a knowledge of money-getting may be most lavish with cheques, and yet most careful over gold, whose value they over-estimate ? I would suggest that Prince Charles's parsimony was due to an inability to understand money and its real value. As regards the drink, I fear that is not to be denied. On this visit to London which only lasted five days, the Prince found that his friends in exile had formed a scheme quite impracticable ; he therefore went back again. He came once more to London, as is believed, and was present at the coronation of his more fortunate cousin. It is a pity that so gallant a Prince should have degenerated into a broken idol, so coarse and common ; but, still—still, I would sacrifice a thousand Stuart Princes rather than have a single Pretender to the throne.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made :—Captain C. H. Clay, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, to officiate as Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, vice Major Stanton, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Khyber Brigade.

Station Staff, Mhow.—Captain A. P. D. C. Stuart, 25th Bombay Rifles, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Major Wilkinson, appointed Station Staff Officer, Nusseerabad.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Major E. T. Gastrell to be Wing Commander, vice Major McCarthy, retired, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Imperial Service Troops. Captain D. Beams, Wing Officer to be Wing Commander, pro tem, vice Gastrell. Lieutenant G. R. D. Churchill, Supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Beams.

36th Sikhs.—Lieutenant F. W. Birch, 29th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.—Captain H. Hamilton to be Wing Commander, vice Major P. M. Carnegy, appointed 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Lieutenant R. E. Travers, Supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Hamilton.

Corps of Guides.—2nd Lieutenant H. Campbell, 38th Dogras, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Captain W. Kirkpatrick to be Wing Commander, vice Major E. L. Hight, retired.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. de C. O'Grady 2nd Madras Infantry, is transferred as Officiating Wing Officer.

No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.—Captain C. G. Watson, No. 9 Company, Eastern Division, to be Officiating Commandant, vice O. C. Williamson, granted twelve months' leave.

14th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W. F. Lang, Supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain E. G. R. Wilkins, appointed Wing Commander.

22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant J. B. Keogh to be Adjutant, vice Captain H. H. Nurse, vacated.

23rd Bombay Rifles.—Lieutenant M. E. L. Bruce, Supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant W. F. Stevenson, deceased. Lieutenant Bruce will be graded in the regiment above Lieutenant B. G. B. Kidd and below Lieutenant R. W. B. Blair.

No. 4, Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain E. P. Lambert, 72nd Field Battery, to be Officiating Commandant, vice Wood, granted eight months' furlough.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of Substantive Lieutenant-Colonel :—Majors O. S. Smyth, Royal Artillery ; C. H. Alexander Wiltshire Regiment ; G. M. Davison, Durham Light Infantry.

MAJOR R. H. LIGHT, 17th Bombay Infantry, has passed the examination, and is tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Harrison is permitted to reside in India on vacating his appointment in the Civil Department.

It is notified in an Indian Army Circular that the rule requiring commandants of native regiments to vacate on completion of seven years' tenure, is not applicable to the first appointed commandants of Burma battalions of Madras Infantry, but officers who succeed the first appointed commandants of these battalions come under the provisions of article 270 (a) of Indian Army Regulations.

RESSALDAR KASHI NAND, 10th Bengal Lancers, has been selected for employment as Native Political Assistant at Dir.

THE report on the Revenue Administration of the N. W. Provinces for last year contains some interesting statistics. It appears that the cultivable area of the N. W. P. and Oudh is 50,000,000 of acres, but that more than a quarter of this area is not brought under cultivation, while about one acre in eight bears more than one crop a year. The cultivated area rose steadily for five years ending with 1893-94, when it stood at 34,000,000 acres : and from that year there has been an equally steady decline, until the cultivated area has now dropped to 30,000,000 acres, while there are 6,000,000 acres of "current fallow" land. The last decrease, which is the largest on record for any single year, occurred almost entirely in the rabi area, and was due to the failure of the monsoon. As the population dependent on agriculture numbers close on 30,000,000, it follows that there is an average cultivation of one acre to every man, woman or child among the agricultural population. The number of adult male agriculturists is under 10,000,000, so that there is some reason to believe that each man has three acres, and possibly the attendant cow. There is, however, great variation from one district to another : a cultivator in Azamgarh will manage to subsist on half an acre, while the man in Saharanpur requires an acre and-a-half.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN S. J CHAMIER.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Captain S. J. Chamier, R.A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Punjab Command, which took place at St. George's Hospital at a very early hour yesterday morning. Captain Chamier was admitted into the hospital, on the 8th inst., suffering from dysentry, and was believed to be improving in his condition under the kind and careful ministration of his intimate friend, Dr. Boyd, the physician in charge, and Dr. Hojel, his assistant. The symptoms of the illness continued to be so far encouraging that no one was more surprised at the fatal result than Dr. Boyd himself. It appears that about 1 o'clock yesterday morning cardiac syncope supervened, and the medical officers of the hospital on duty at the time held a consultation as to the best means of relieving the patient, whose general appearance led to an apprehension that the worst was not far off. Mrs Chamier, who was in Naini Tal, and had been making anxious enquiries about the state of her husband's health, was told by telegram to come down to Bombay. The deceased officer who was born on the 20th September 1863, was in the prime of manhood, being only thirty-five years of age and joined the service in July 1883. He was promoted to Captain on the 1st April 1892, when he was appointed Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in Bombay, and continued in the office for three years. About a month ago he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Punjab Command as a stepping-stone to higher posts in the future. Wherever he went, his genial presence and cheerful disposition made him a general favourite ; and his loss will be keenly felt by many in sporting circles, and especially in the cricket field. The funeral took place at Sewree last evening and was largely attended by military officers and others. The deceased officer was buried with military honours, the Royal Artillery furnishing the firing party, and the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry the Band. The warmest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Chamier in her sudden bereavement.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Manavi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	1	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	15
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarkslami	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tarleo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	1a	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	2b	1	1
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	8	6	66
Total plague deaths to date	30,632	26,235	
Same date last year	0	0	80

a Arrived ill from Danda, one day—Removed to Arthur Road Hospital.
b One found dead on road.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 13th July 1898 :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	230	203	7
Fresh cases	4	3	1
Total	234	203	8

Temporary Assistant Surgeon Pandurang Gopal has been placed on Plague duty at Bhiwndi, under the orders of the Collector of Thana.

DAMAUN.

Lower Damaun presented on Tuesday a clean mortality bill, while on the same date last year there was one death from plague. At Varkond there were two deaths and two attacks from plague. On Monday and Tuesday, Dr. Moniz had respectively nine and twenty-five houses disinfected thoroughly under his personal superintendence. In the Marwad hospital there is one Machan and one Doobiin under observation.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

UP to 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday no official returns of any suspected cases of plague or deaths reached the Health Officer from the several wards and public hospitals.

INADEQUATE CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

At a meeting of the Suburban Improvement Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta, held at the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, Rai Money Lal Bannerji Bahadur moved that, considering the existing insufficient and inadequate conservancy establishment for Ward No. 5, an extra number of carts and coolies be sanctioned forthwith commensurate with the requirements of the Ward, and that as the present carts and bullocks are almost unserviceable, they be replaced by better ones. The Chief Superintendent of Conservancy is of opinion that this Ward needs extra carts and coolies, and the proposed additions were in the Health Officer's note regarding the conservancy of the town. In the matter of coolies, there are only ten permanent road sweepers and thirty bustee sweepers; total 40, in this Ward. The matter is expected to be sanctioned.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

No fresh seizures of suspected plague were reported by any of the Hospital or Ward authorities to the Health Officer on Monday, but there were three deaths. The total number of seizures up to Monday was 170 and deaths 137. The general death-rate was 31 as compared with 43, the average of the preceding five years. The highest death-rate was five in Ward No. 9 as compared with four, the average of the preceding five years.

DR. DYSON'S VIEWS.

Dr. Dyson, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, is of opinion that there are hopeful signs that the plague is not spreading, and is still keeping sporadic. It has not gone into the Provinces yet, also a very hopeful sign.

BURIALS AND BURNING GHATS.

The Commission of the South Suburban Municipality have adopted steps for the registration of deaths at the burning ghats and the examination of corpses. With a view to carrying this out efficiently they have asked the District Magistrate of Alipur to move the Government to sanction the adoption of the following bye-laws:—(1) No keeper of a burial or burning ground shall bury, burn, or allow to be buried or burnt any corpse unless such corpse is accompanied by a death certificate from a person empowered by the Chairman to grant such certificate or a doctor who attended the patient or the Ward Commissioner ; such certificate to be filed. (2) Every corpse brought to burning ghat or a burial ground without a certificate, shall be examined by the keeper of each burning ghat or burial ground without the corpse being touched. He shall forthwith send information to the Medical Officer of the Municipality who will proceed at once to the burial grounds or burning ghats, and ascertain the cause of death.

AT the instance of the Punjab Government a departmental telegraph office has been opened at Ellerslie, Chota Simla, for the convenience of the general public to whom this arrangement should be a great boon, obviating as it will, the sending of a servant two miles with a message to the Central Telegraph Office near the Bazaar. All classes of messages can be sent to the new sub-office for disposal, but the delivery of messages received in Simla will be from the Central Telegraph Office.

IN confirmation of recent remarks regarding the Nashki Seistan trade route and for the further enlightenment of all "puzzled planters" it is stated that the value of merchandise carried across the desert averaged very nearly Rs. 80,000 per month from January 1st to April 30th of the current year. This is a great expansion, and furthermore it is noted that whereas the Perso-Quetta "kafila" season closed in 1896-97 at the end of February the present season was still open last month. Mr. Webb-Ware who is out at Chageb, whence he can make visits to the desert-posts, recently reported that a kafila was preparing to start for Mashad, while he had learned that a Seistan caravan was also on its way to Quetta. Such activity in the trade, he stated, had never been known in the history of Quetta, and he attributed this greatly to the sense of security engendered by the five levy-posts and thirteen blockhouses which stud the road between Nashki and Kohi-Malik Saih on the Persian border. Clearly the expansion of the trade is a genuine one, and we hope Indian planters who grow the green tea so much in request in Central Asia will note the results achieved.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

DURANT ADMITTED TO BAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with extortion. Mr. Davur, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared to prosecute ; the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the accused Dadyseth, Messrs. Brown and Alpaiwalla, solicitors, represented Cooverji Mehta, Mr. Jinnah defended A. Williams, and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor, appeared for the last accused Battliwalla. Clive Durant conducted his own defence.

Before the case was taken up, Durant offered bail which was accepted.

THE CASE AGAINST WILLIAMS.

Hormusji Cawasji Daroowalla, examined by Mr Davur, said he was a bill-collector to the Nusserwanji M. Petit estates. Witness once saw the fourth accused in the office of the Oriental Company. It was on Thursday, the 28th of April last. He came and asked witness if Mr. Jijibhoy Petit was in the office. Witness had his seat near the entrance. He informed him that Mr. Petit was not there. He then left and came on the following day. He again asked if Mr. Jijibhoy had been in, and on receiving an answer in the negative he left. On the third day he again came. Mr. Petit was not in, and on being questioned by the accused witness informed him that Mr. Petit might either come late or not come at all, owing to the marriage festivities of his cousin. He said that he longed to see Mr. Petit because he wanted to speak to him on a "grievous" matter relating to the Oriental Mills. Witness thereupon told him that Mr. Petit had not come, but as he wished to speak about the Oriental Mills, he would take him to Mr. Jehangir Davur, the Secretary of the mills, who was in the office at that time. He expressed his willingness to be taken to Mr. Davur. Witness took him to the place where Mr. Davur used to sit, but he was not there. Mr. Bahramji Lashkari, an assistant to Mr. Davur was there, and witness told him in English the man wanted to see Mr. Davur. Mr. Behramji informed the accused that Mr. Davur was taking his tiffin, and Mr. Behramji gave him a chair near where Mr. Davur used to sit.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Behramji Bapuji Lashkari, assistant to Mr Jehangir Davur, secretary of the Oriental Company, corroborated the last witness, and said the accused, asked him where the secretary was. Witness informed him that he had gone for his tiffin. He offered the accused a chair near the secretary's table. The accused had a packet of papers in his hand, and he saw the secretary on that day.

Mr. Jehangir Edulji Davur, examined by Mr. Davur, said that he was a J. P. and a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and an officer of the the French Academy. He had been secretary of the Oriental Mills for the last 24 years. He was appointed secretary of the company, before Mr. Nusserwanji Petit joined it as an agent. He began his service as an assistant secretary. Mr. Behramji Lashkari was his assistant. He remembered having seen the accused Williams in his office on the 30th April last. Before that he remembered having seen Durant in Mr. Jijibhoy Petit's office on 27th April. He had been to see Mr.

cannot be prosecuted criminally until the liability of the first accused to make good the losses has been determined by a Civil Court and that in law the case is one for a Civil and not for a Criminal Court. 4—That the first accused being the principal shareholder he would be the chief sufferer by any misappropriation of the company's fund, and it is, thefore, ridiculous to suppose that he would defraud the company, and thus cause loss to himself. 5—That it is impossible that persons of the position of the accused would commit such frauds; and that the openness of their conduct in disclosing to the shareholders the appropriation of the company's money's funds to make good the losses, shows that, no fraud was committed or intended. 6—That the accounts having been passed by a majority of the shareholders present at the general meeting the frauds in question have been ratified or condoned by the shareholders, who are now responsible for the appropriation in question. 7. That the first accused was not liable to make good the losses.

Further inquiry was then adjourned till this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CLIVE DURANT AT THE HIGH COURT.

INPERATRIX *vs.* CLIVE DURANT.

This was an application by Clive Durant against a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 25th May last, found him guilty of contempt of court by using insolent language, section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and fined him Rs. 200, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Durant was not present in court to present the application, which had been sent up from jail on the 6th inst. After a long statement as to what occurred in the magistrate's court, the petitioner prayed:—1.—That the High Court will be pleased to reverse and set aside the order of the magistrate and direct the fine to be refunded. 2—That such action may be taken against the magistrate in respect of his illegal and oppressive conduct as their lordships may consider to be required out of regard for the public interests. 3.—That, in the interests of prisoners who, by reason of their being deprived of their means of livelihood by imprisonment, may be unable to obtain access to justice, if fees, charges and stamps be demanded of them, their lordships will be pleased to pass orders as to the legality or otherwise of the practise of demanding such fees, charges, and stamps recently inaugurated by this magistrate in his court. 4.—That such further or other relief be accorded to appellant as their lordships may deem meet, and justice may require.

Their lordships admitted the application, called for the record of this conviction only, and directed notices to be served.

MURDER OF A MISTRESS AND HER DAUGHTER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* TULJA BIN BHURMARA.

This was an appeal by the accused from a decision of Mr. H. L. Harvey, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, in May last, found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death, The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with causing the death of Rudri, widow, of Nugapa, and Venki, daughter of Rudri, by striking them with an axe with the intention of killing them, at Sirsi on the 22nd March last. Rudri's husband died about three years ago. She had four children, of whom the eldest was Venki, age about 15. The youngest child is an infant, and in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, there could be little doubt that the accused, and not Nagappa, is its father. After her husband's death, Rudri went to live with the accused, taking her younger children with her. Venki went to her uncle's house until about six months ago, when she returned to her mother, and lived with her in accused's house. On the night of the 22nd March, some disturbance, which did not attract much attention, was heard by some of accused's neighbours, and early on the following morning Kudriya, a boy about seven years of age, came out of the house and spread the report that the accused had, during the night, killed Rudri and Venki with an axe, and had then made his escape. Information was at once given to the police, and the chief constable, on entering the house, found the bodies of the two women covered with blood, lying close together on the floor of the front room, which had been dead some time. Near the bodies was a large and heavy axe, also covered with blood, and with hair sticking to the blade. Venki had only a single wound, cutting through the skull and penetrating to the brain. Portions of the brain substance were protruding through the wound, which was so severe as necessarily to cause instantaneous death. On Rudri's body were no fewer than seven serious wounds. Of the incised wounds two were on the top of the head, one on the forehead, one on the right cheek, and three on the neck and shoulders. The wound on the forehead had penetrated to the brain. Accused was arrested at 5 p.m., on the day following the murder. He was found sitting in a ditch, about one and a half miles from his house with a sickle and a knife in his possession. He surrendered quietly and was taken to the second class magistrate, Sirsi, to whom he made a full confession, which he repeated before the committing magistrate. When called upon to plead in the Sessions Court, he admitted having killed both Rudri and Venki with the axe before the court, but stated that they provoked him. In answer to the question "Did you intended to kill them?" he replied, "If I had had that intention I would not have fed them for three years." His plea was accordingly recorded as not guilty, and the trial was proceeded with. As regarded his intention to kill Rudri, the Sessions thought there could be no doubt whatever. He was proved to have struck her at least five blows about the head and neck with a most formidable weapon, an axe, weighing over four pounds and about three feet long. He said subsequently in the Sessions Court, "Rudri abused me. I got angry and killed her. I had no intention previously to kill her, but when she brought disgrace upon me, my mind became confused, and I did not think of the consequences of what I did." The provocation alleged by the accused was two-fold. In the first place, he stated that Rudri had promised to marry her daughter, Venki, to him, but that she discovered that she had been secretly making arrangements for her marriage with another man. It was upon this that he laid most stress. He alleged further that Rudri abused and insulted him when he spoke to her about the matter. There was evidence to show that, shortly before the murder, Rudri, was negotiating for Venki's marriage with one Rama, and it also appeared that, during the life time of Venki's father, it had been settled that she was to be married to the accused, although Nagappa subsequently withdrew his consent. In the absence of any other motive for the murders, the Sessions Judge thought it probable that they were committed out of jealousy and revenge, and to frustrate the proposed marriage with Rama. The proposal to give Venki away in marriage was under the circumstances calculated to excite the accused, who was suspected of some criminal intimacy with her, but the Sessions Judge said it could not be argued for a moment that it constituted provocation grave enough to prevent his offence from amounting to murder, and it was not sudden provocation at all. The Sessions Judge found him guilty of the double murder, and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships, considering all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death.

The grievance as between Patrick Nestor, an artist on the stone (pavement), and George Jeffery, artist on the panel, is one of the oldest in art. Jeffery was exhibiting his "panels," or framed drawings, at the well-known pitch at Knightsbridge, when Nestor, in a fit of professional rage, intensified by strong waters, put his foot through them. His plea was that "these sort of people"—meaning Jeffery—do not give "the legitimate pavement artist"—meaning Nestor—a chance. The panels, it seems, may be bought by persons who are wholly unable to draw them, while the drawings on the stone are a guarantee of professional competence. Nestor is doubly inaccurate, and for that reason, perhaps, he was sent to hard labour for two weeks. In the first place, he was unable to say that Jaffery had not drawn his own panels. In the next, he omitted to mention that half the drawings on the stone are simply done on commission by artists who make the round of the pitches. There are "ghosts" of the pavement, in fact, as well as ghosts of the panel. One day there will be a revelation as to the extent to which they prevail in other branches of art that will make us all turn pale.

In the Police Administration report for Burma, the Inspector-General says that the "district reports show that smuggling is carried on to an enormous extent, and with the present rules it is hopeless to look for an improvement." In Tharrawaddy, one of the most criminal districts of the whole province, the Deputy Commissioner writes that of 300 registered opium smokers only one made one purchase in his own name at the licensed shop. It would be interesting to learn who are the purchasers at the licensed shop. Apparently sales are made to non-registered opium-smokers, and if this is allowed the farce of keeping up a register of opium-smokers seems apparent in Mandalay district 26,000 tolas, and in Myitkyina district 462 tolas of smuggled opium were seized during the year. The rules are constantly and openly evaded and the offenders are so numerous that it would be almost impossible to punish them all. The Inspector-General advocates the formation of an Excise Department for the whole of Burma. He admits the registration of Burman opium consumers as a failure.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 12th July were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 11th July, 17 feet 7 inches against 16 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting are in progress. Want of water is felt in Sehwan and Shahbandar. Rain has fallen in almost all talukas, maximum 1 inch 30 cents at Kotri. Locusts appeared in Dadu, Sehwan and Manjhand, causing slight damage to trees in Sehwan and Manjhand. Fodder is insufficient in Kohistan and Shahbandar. Prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River has fallen, being 10 feet 7 inches against 12 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Kharif ploughing and cultivation are in progress. Very slight rain has fallen in two talukas. Locusts appeared in six talukas, but caused no damage. The cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues in one taluka. Kharif preparations are progressing in the whole district. Deficiency of water is felt in Tando Alahyar, Badin, Tando Bago and Moro. Locusts appeared in Moro, Naushahro and Sukrand, but caused no damage. The average rainfall was 37 cents. The cattle are in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif cultivation is progressing. The water supply is deficient in the Desert Canal particularly. Locusts appeared in Shahdadpur and Thul, but caused no injury. Fodder is sufficient except in Shahdadpur. The prices of jowari and bajri have fallen by 4 and 8 chataks respectively; that of rice has risen by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain has fallen in all talukas except Nagar: maximum at Khipra 1 inch 10 cents, minimum at Umarkot 6 cents. More rain is badly wanted in Nagar and Chachra. The agricultural stock are in good condition except in Nagar and Chachra.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 9th July 1898).—The rainfall was maximum at Modasa 11 inches 65 cents, minimum at Gogha 1 inch 38 cents. Sowing of bajri is in progress. The rain was seasonable. Seedlings are flourishing. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are almost stationary, that of bajri being 15 seers, of jowri 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The rainfall was maximum 10 inches 17 cents at Godhra, minimum 6 inches 2 cents at Dohad. Standing crops are in good condition. Sowings are still going on in some places. In Kalol bajri sowings were washed away owing to heavy rain and the crop is being resown. Maize in Dohad and Jhalod has suffered somewhat owing to insufficient rain and caterpillars, but is now being resown, and prospects have improved. The cattle are healthy. Fodder is ample. The price of bajri in Kalol has fallen from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 11th July 1898).—The rainfall during the week was maximum at Thasra 6 inches 18 cents, minimum at Borsad 3 inches 1 cent. Sowing of bajri, kodra and rice is in progress. Green grass is available in several places. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 10 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 5 inches 90 cents at Broach, minimum 3 inches 52 cents at Hansot. Sowing of kapas and jowari is in progress. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The rainfall for the week was maximum at Bardoli 3 inches 49 cents, minimum at Bulsar 2 inches 45 cents. More rain is wanted for transplantation of rice. Sowing of jowari, bajri and cotton has been nearly completed. Transplantation of rice has been commenced in parts of Jalalpor, Bardoli, Bulsar and Pardi, but in other places it is retarded owing to want of sufficient rain. Standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. There is no marked fluctuation in the prices of food-grains.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week was at Dhulia 2 inches 4 cents. There was rain throughout the district, maximum 4 inches 83 cents at Ediabad, minimum 99 cents at Shirpur. Sowing of cotton, jowari, bajri and til is in progress. More rain is wanted for the rabi sowing in some parts. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of bajri and jowari have fallen while that of rice has sightly risen.

Nasik.—The rainfall at Nasik was 3 inches 23 cents. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress. Land is being prepared for cultivation. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no material variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily: total of week 2·14 inches: total to date 30·78, being 1·27 above average. Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 6th, 1° warm on 7th, 9th and 10th, 2° warm on 8th and 12th, and 3° warm on 11th. Vapour in air excessive from 6th to 8th, and normal from 9th to 12th. Abnormal wind from north-west on 6th and from north-east on 9th. Wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 9 inches 34 cents at Thana, minimum 1 inch 77 cents at Mahim. Transplantation of crops is in progress. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 8 3-4 at Murbad, 10½ at Mahim, 10 at Dahanu, Umbargaon, Kalyan and Bassein, 9 at Thana and Mokhada, 8 1-4 at Vada, 8 at Shahapur and 7 3-4 at Bhiwndi.

Kolaba.—There was rainfall throughout the district, maximum 15 inches 34 cents at Khalapur, minimum 2 inches 88 cents at Uran. Rice is in good condition. Transplantation is in progress. The price of rice at Alibag was 9 seers 33 tolas. There was a fall in prices at Pen and rice at Roha. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There has been favourable rain everywhere, maximum 13 inches 47 cents at Vengurla, minimum 3 inches 27 cents at Guhagar. Sowing operations have been completed. Transplantation is in progress. The cattle are in good condition. There is no marked changes in the prices of food-grains.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week was 82 cents at Poona, 2 inches 33 cents at Junnar, 8 cents at Indapur, 1 inch 72 cents at Khed, 24 cents at Sirur, 46 cents at Purandhar, 9 cents at Bhimthadi, 5 inches 11 cents at Maval, 1 inch 07 cents at Ambegaon, 2 inches 79 cents at Mulshi and 35 cents at Dhond. Rain is wanted throughout the district. In the Maval portion, bajri, bhat, nagli and sawa are being sown and young shoots are coming out in some places; the standing crops are good, but rain is wanted. In the Deshi portion where there is rain, bajri and mug have been sown; in other places sowing is stopped for want of rain; in some places the crops are withering for want of rain. The condition of cattle is good and the fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari in the Indapur taluka was higher during the week and that of bajri was lower; elsewhere prices are stationary. The district average price of jowari is 30 lbs., of bajri 25 lbs. and of wheat 18 lbs. per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—More or less rain has fallen throughout the district except in Karjat, maximum 1 inch 10 cents at Akola, minimum 11 cents at Shrigonda. Sowing is in progress in certain parts, but has been retarded in four talukas for want of sufficient rain. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 15 seers 49 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall during the week was 16 cents at Sholapur, 1 inch 62 cents at Barsi, 52 cents at Madha, 4 cents at Karmala, 12 cents at Pandharpur, 6 cents at Sangola and 5 cent at Malsiras. More rain is wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala and Malsiras, and rise in Madha, Pandharpur and Sangola. The price of Sholapur jowari is 17 seers 14 chataks.

Satara.—The rainfall at Satara measured 1 inch 24 cents, and in talukas maximum 2 inches 59 cents at Javli and minimum 1 cent at Khatav. More rain is wanted in Valva, Tasgaon and Khatav. Sowing continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—Very slight rain fell in six talukas, varying from 4 cents in Bagevadi to 56 cents in Muddebihal; there was no rain at Sindgi and Badami. Sowing of kharif crops has been retarded for want of rain. Young seedlings are being eaten up by insects in the Indi and Badami talukas. In some places crops are withering for want of sufficient moisture. Heavy rain is urgently required everywhere. Preparation of land for rabi crops continues. The fodder supply is sufficient and the agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of food-grains is 20 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was slight rain throughout the district except in Athni varying from 11 cents at Parasgad to 5 inches 3 cents at Chandgad. Rain is badly wanted in the Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. The price of staple food-grains have slightly riser. The condition of agricultural classes, artizans and labourers and of cattle is satisfactory. The fodder and water supplies are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There was rain during the week, varying from 2 inches 12 cents at Hangal to 5 cents at Nargund; there was no rain at Navalgund, Mundargi and Ron. More rain is generally wanted for standing crops and for sowing purposes. Sowing has been retarded in black-soil talukas for want of rain. The condition of standing kharif crops is good in the Malvadi talukas. The agricultural stock are healthy and the fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 18 seers 6 chataks.

Kanara.—There was rain throughout the district, maximum 11 inches 53 cents at Ankola, minimum 1 inch 60 cents at Mundgod. Sowing and transplantation continue. The young plants are thriving. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—The rainfall during the week was 97 Cents. Sowing is in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are respectively 11 seers 10 tolas, 12 seers 50 tolas, 14 seers 65 tolas, and 13 seers 35 tolaa per rupee. There has been no marked rise or fall since last week.

Wadhwan.—The rainfall during the week was 2 inches 2 cents. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress. Bajri sells at 14 and jowari at 10 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The rainfall measured 3 inches 28 cents. Standing plants are in good condition in the Baroda and Navsari divisions. Sowing operations have been completed in the Baroda Division, but continue in the Navsari and Kadi divisions. Transplantation of rice has been commenced in the Baroda and Navsari divisions. Rain is badly wanted in parts of the Amreli Division and Okhamandal. The agricultural stock are in fair condition. The price of bajri is 32, of wheat 19, of rice superior 14, and of rice inferior 20 pounds per British rupee.

TREMOLO OF THE VOICE.

Liberio Vivarelli, writing in the "London Musical Courier, says the prevalence of "tremolo" among singers of our days is such that one third of them, and even some of the best, suffer from it, at least at some period of their career. The question, therefore, often arises as to its causes, and whether "tremolo" is to be considered as an aberration of taste, or as the result of abnormal and unhealthy conditions of the vocal organs. It is generally admitted that of all the defects of the voice "tremolo" is one of the most disagreeable, and certainly it is worse than many others from an æsthetic point of view, as it troubles the calm and firm sustaining of the voice, which in "canto largo" as well as "deciamato" is an indispensable conditition. In quick passages it is less sensible, though it prevents the clear and distinct perception of the sounds following each other more or less rapidly. But when it assumes the character of a true and quick oscillation between two neighbouring and distinct notes it becomes quite unbearable. The frequency of "tremolo" has given rise to the idea that it is a special manner which is taught and practised to give the voice a peculiar expression. Cartainly "tremolo" may be used as a means of expression, but only in particular cases such as to signify fear, contained wrath, or all other feelings which even in common speaking cause a trembling of the voice. In any other case it constitutes a vicious and forced affectation of sentiment, which produces on the hearer a painful impression, quite different from that intended by the singer.

LACK OF SUSTAINING POWER.

However, when "tremolo" is wilful, that is, when the vibration of the voice is produced by a free act of will as a means of expression, the oscillation scarcely ever reaches the interval between two neighbouring notes. It is perhaps to this case that the explanation given by some physiologists is applicable, namely, that it may be produceed by a convulsive vibration of the epiglottis, having some analogy with the mechanism employed for the same purpose in organs and harmonium. But the "tremolo" which happens unwillingly—nay, against the will, and often in spite of the most earnest endeavour of the singer to prevent it, and to emit firm and even sounds—has generally more serious organic causes, often difficult of removal. One of the most common, but fortunately most easily overcome, is the lack of insufficiency of sustaining power in respiration. In this case the impulse given to the vocal chords by the current of air is at one moment too strong, and soon after not strong enough, or "vice versa;" their vibration must necessarily recent this irregularity; and the epiglottis also may be influenced by the same cause.

RELATION TO THE SHAKE.

The remedy may be easily found in taking special care to equally sustain the breath and to emit it with the greatest possible regularity. This is a point on which unfortunately teachers and pupils do not generally insist as much and as long as is necessary. And yet half, and perhaps more than half, the defects of the voice, of execution and style in singing, and most of the singers' diseases, have no other cause but this to common neglect. Sustained notes "piano" and "mezzo forte," but without swelling them, held as long as one can do so naturally and without any strain whatever, will suffice to cure this kind of "tremolo" in a comparatively short time. "Tremolo" is sometimes ascribed to abuse of agility, and particularly of the shake, I cannot agree in the prejudice that agility or even shake might occasionally injure voices. Of course all organs are not equally fit for agility or the shake, and to rebel against them, and to force nature will always produce bad effects. But we must consider that the celebrated singers of past times, whether they possessed dramatic or light voice, all practised agility and also the shake as required by the music of their time; and notwithstanding that, they were able to sing in an admirable way the "canto largoe spianato" without the horrible "tremolo" of our days, and maintained their voices till a very advanced age.

AVOID RATHER THAN CURE.

After discussing the subject further the writer concludes:—It as important to remark that, while "tremolo" produced by the insufficiency of sustaining power in respiration is only due to exterior cause, and is consequently not difficult of removal, "tremolo" arising from fatigue has its origin in the vocal organ itself is almost always accompanied by a depreciation of the voice, and requires a long time and great care for its cure. But to avoid "tremolo" is easier than to cure it. So the pupil must take great trouble to learn from the beginning to sustain evenly and emit regularly the breath, to study earnestly the placing of the voice, which is not learned in a few lessons but, on the contrary, is always liable to improve, to go slowly and gradually in his study, to avoid any cause of strain of the organs used in the production of the voice, and finally, he must take a more or less long rest as soon as he feels the slightest fatigue.

ASTONISHING FEATS OF JUGGLING.

In illustration of the practice of illusions in Eastern lands, the "Humanitarian" publishes the following:—"When in India, I made the acquaintance of a juggler who tried to instruct me in his tricks. He said that it was all imaginary on the part of the spectators, as he simply willed that the should see those things. Yet I, in common with Western nations, was too animalised, sensual, and materialised by flesh-eating and consumption of alcohol to retain or accept any deep spiritual teaching. The most exciting performance that he gave for my amusement was the converting of a bamboo stick into a living snake. He waited at table and supplied our wants. Afterwards—in his absence—I tried it, and to my surprise the same man was before me asking for instructions. I directed him to fill the chatties in the verandah with water from the wellin the compound. This he proceeded to do When he had filled them all to overflowing, I requested him to stop. He, however, took no notice of me and went on stolidly bringing in the water, until in my excited imagination it seemed that the bungalow would be washed away. Finding that I could not arrest or stop his movements, he passing through me as though I did not exist, I drew my sword and lay in wait for him. Making a slash, I apparently cut him in twain when, lo! there were two men bringing in the water, neither of whom could I restrain or prevent from doing so. I was completely out of my depth when I heard a quiet laugh behind me, and on turning I found it was my instructor, who held up his right hand and the two men disappeared, the stick resuming its place in the verandah; and, to crown all, there was not the slightest sign of any water having been brought in. I excitedly appealed to him for an explanation. He said that he had been present all the time, having willed that he should be invisible to me and, that I should imagine myself to see and do what I thought had taken place. In order to prove it, he asked me to step out into the compound and directed my attention to a large cavern, which I know was not there before. As I entered, a number of huge elephants and camels issued from it in a continuous stream, yet I could not touch one of them. They apparently passed over me as though I did not exist. He again raised his hand, and the cavern and animals disappeared.

The British Agent of Gilgit, accompanied by four English officers, has left Gilgit for Kashmir. He was due at Bandipur on the 6th, and at Gulmarg on the 7th July.

The plague returns of the Hoshiarpur district for the 6th instant show no fresh cases or deaths. There are now three villages in this district on the lists, with 17 cases in all under treatment.

Arrangements have been made to keep the Political Resident at Bushire acquainted with the movements of ships proceeding towards the Persian Gulf with cargoes of arms and ammunition, with a view to action being taken to prevent the importation of arms into places within the Persian Gulf.

The Bishop of Salisbury draws attention to the spiritual and social needs of the 80,000 soldiers who during the summer will be engaged in manœuvres on Salisbury Plain. As the result of a meeting, committees have been appointed, one for Wiltshire and the other for Dorsetshire, to look after the welfare of the soldiers. The Wiltshire committee intend to arrange a Church of England Soldiers' Institute or tent at the Bulford Camp, with tents in the smaller camps, in which provision will be made for the sale of non-intoxicating refreshments, reading and writing, games and smoking, and also for religious gatherings. It is intended to establish a permanent institute near Bulford Camp, at a cost of £1,000, and the Bishop of Salishury now appeals for subscriptions, which may be sent to the secretary, the Rev. C. N. Arnold, the Vicarage Bulford, Salisbury.

A Go-as-you-please Tournament for a distance of five or six-hundred miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Feats of endurance which call forth worthy emulation have the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men. They learn that the training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety, and regular living as the first essentials of success. This, of course, teaches the lesson that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are rapid aids for bringing a man into the pink of condition. They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion, and cleanse the stomach. The Ointment disperses stiffness of joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and flexibility.

MR. MASKELYNE'S BOX-TRICK.

SINGULAR ACTION TO RECOVER A REWARD.

In the Queen's Bench Division on June 20, before Mr. Justice Wills and a special jury, a singular and amusing case was heard, in which Mr. Stollery and Mr. Evans claimed to recover from Mr. J.N. Maskelyne, the public entertainer, of the Egyptian Hall, the 500l. reward offered by him in connection with the box or vanishing man trick. The plaintiffs were Mr. Ernest John Stollery, of 17, Harward-road, Lewisham and Mr. Frederick George Evans, of 5, Eastcombe-terrace, Blackheath, clerks, employed in Stone's Brass Foundry, Deptford. The defendant denied that the plaintiffs had discovered his secret in regard to which the reward was offered, and said they were not entitled to it even if they had produced a box by means of which the trick could be performed. The substantial question between the parties was, whether the offer was that the defendant would give 500l. to anyone who discovered the secret and the mechanism of his box, or produced a correct imitation of the trick, or whether, as he said, in order to entitle any persons to claim the reward they must, in addition to doing the trick, discover the secret of his box.

Mr. Witt, Q.C., and Mr. E. Humphrys appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Herbert Reed, Q.C., and Mr. Stroud for the defendant.

Mr. Witt, in opening the case, said that Mr. Maskelyne had made the offer in question on more than one occasion, and in fact he got a good advertisements by challenging the world in this matter. The plaintiffs went to the defendant's entertainment several times, including a visit on the 10th of April, 1897, on which day Mr. Maskelyne again made the offer. They had, as others had done, gone on the stage and had had an opportunity of seeing the character of the apparatus used.

THE TRICK WAS OF THIS CHARACTER:

A box was produced upon the stage, a man was put into the box, and the lid was shut down. Then the box was locked and some canvas was drawn over it, which was laced at the two ends and in front but not at the back. Over this canvas a strong rope was placed by means of which the box was corded, and the rope was well knotted. The box was put into a cabinet or cupboard, and in two minutes and a half the box was dragged out and opened and found to be empty. The plaintiffs had made a box which corresponded with the defendant's, except that it was a trifle smaller, by means of which the trick could be performed in a minute and a half, although Mr. Maskelyne denied that it was a correct imitation. A long correspondence followed, which the learned counsel read, in the course of which it appeared that Mr. Maskelyne took up the position that the 500l. reward was for the discovery of the secret of the mechanism he used as well as for a correct imitation of it, whereas plaintiffs said that it was a reward for the correct imitation of the trick. The defendant also said that his conditions were, in regard to the demonstration of plaintiffs' title to the reward, that 10l. should be deposited, which should be returned if they were successful, if not the money would be handed to a charity after deducting the cost of refreshments for the committee. Defendant wrote that he should have thought that any rational persons would first have discovered the secret of the trick before attempting to produce a correct imitation, and said that if plaintiffs were going to show that they knew how his trick was performed they had made a mistake which was common among the silly applicants for the reward. It further appeared that defendant contemplated that the trial should take place before a committee of Press representatives, and he wrote that the plaintiffs must take him for a greenhorn if they thought he offered 5000l. to anyone who could do the box trick. Further, he said if he were to undertake to inspect all the

TOM-FOOL METHODS OF DOING HIS MY STERIES,

he should have little time for anything else. Mr. Stollery, one of the plaintiffs gave evidence in support of the opening statement of counsel. He said that the defendant offered a reward to anyone who could discover the secret of his box trick, or produce a correct imitation of it. He could not see any possible difference between their performance and that which was gone through by Mr. Maskelyne, and in his judgment what they did was an exact imitation of his box trick.

At this point the plaintiffs' box and the box of Mr. Maskelyne were brought into court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed—You mean that you have been lucky enough to get out of the box after it has been closed?—We have always been able to get out of the box.

In further cross-examination, witness said that defendant stated that since he had invented his box an imitation of it had been produced, and that there were numerous imitations of it. It was, he also said because of these imitations, and because no one had ever discovered the secret of his box, that he was induced a corcompelled to offer 500l. reward to any body who prorect imitation of his box or found out the secret.

Do you mean to say that you came away with the impression that he was prepared to pay 500l. to any one who could do the box trick?—I came away with that impression.

In further cross-examination, witness denied that Mr. Maskelyne had stated that trick boxes could be got at any conjuring apparatus shop, but he did say that there were a large number of imitations. He had heard Mr. Maskelyne say that imitations could be produced by carpenters for a few shillings, but he did not say it until after this action had been commenced. All he said before the action was commenced was that there had been numerous imitations. He (witness) did not profess to have discovered the mechanism which Mr. Maskelyne used, or to know the secret. He said that Mr. Maskelyne had offered 500l. for the performance of his box trick, and that he and Mr. Evans had accomplished it. When they performed their trick they did it without the cabinet which Mr. Maskelyne used. In their case the box was left in a room. Again, he said he did not profess to have discovered the secret; they might or might not have done it.

The Learned Counsel—Here is the box of Mr. Maskelyne. You may look at it, and if you have discovered the secret you will be able to show what the mechanism is?

The witness declined to do this, and, in reply to further questions, stated that he did not know that in the catalogue of a magical apparatus dealer twenty years ago a box trick similar to that used by Mr. Maskelyne was on sale for six, eight, or ten pounds. He did not know that in regard to tricks and magic there were various ways of performing them, and that there were various ways in which the box trick could be done.

Mr. Reed—A trick can be done in many ways, can't it? Take, for instance, the vanishing half-crown, that can be done in many ways? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Justice Wills—That is a trick with which we are all familiar. (Renewed laughter.)

Witness, again questioned as to whether he professed to have discovered the mechanism of defendant's box, said he did not profess to have done so. He did not profess to have found out Mr. Maskelyne's secret, and he again declined to look at the box and point out the mechanism.

Mr. Evans, the other plaintiff, gave evidence to the effect that the offer was that a reward of 500l. would be given to the person who discovered the defendant's mechanism or did the trick. This witness was also invited to explain the mechanism of Mr. Maskelyne's box or to get into it during the luncheon interval, but he likewise declined. Evidence was then called to the effect that the trick which the plaintiffs did was

PRACTICALLY THE SAME AS THE DEFENDANT'S.

Mr. Reed, in opening the case for the defence, said the offer which the defendant made, and in which was practically admitted by the plaintiffs, was as follows; Defendant stated that some years ago he devised a box which contained a mechanical secret which had never been discovered, that mechanicians of all kinds had for weeks and months tried to discover this secret, and had failed to do so. Imitations of it had been produced, and in view of them he was compelled to offer a reward of 500l. to anyone who could discover the secret of his box and produce a correct imitation of his box trick. It was an offer of reward to anyone who could discover the secret and prove that he had discovered it. If the plaintiffs' case was correct, the defendant must have offered two rewards for two different things, one for discovering the secret and the other for doing the box trick, apparatus for doing which could have been purchased 20 years ago for six, eight, or ten pounds. The reward was offered for the discovery of the secret of the defendant as embodied in his box.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MASKELYNE.

The defendant said that before he became a professional conjurer he spent the best part of two years in making the box, which was a mechanical problem. He had now exhibited it for thirty-three years, and it had been examined by thousands of mechanicians for several days, and they had failed to discover the secret. On one occasion the box was examined by a mechanician for three weeks and he failed to discover the slightest peculiarity in the make of it. The secret of the box was known only to himself and his colleague, Mr. Cooke. Persons who had been in his employ for thirty years did not know the secret.

There are a great many imitators, are there not?—There are a great many parasites who can't invent themselves and who are always ready to fatten upon an idea when it comes out. When I came to London I was copied very largely.

In further cross examination, witness said he had never offered any reward for the performance of the box trick. It was for finding out the secret and doing the trick in his way. He always told his audience about the rubbishy imitations which had been brought forward and which under easy conditions might succeed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Witt—The plaintiffs might be a correct imitation or it might not, but all he said was "Let them prove it," and he would at once pay the 500l. The cabinet was an essential part of his performance.

Mr. David Devant, an illusionist and conjuror, said he had been performing for the last sixteen years. There were many ways of doing the box trick. He had had a box in his possession for years and he had recently sold it to a pupil. It would stand the ordinary test of a public audience. There was a difference between a trick and a performance. Take the case of the vanishing half-crown, it could be done in various ways. Amidst laughter the witness showed two ways in which it could be done, and said that if required he would make it vanish into the Judge's wig. (Loud laughter.) If he had known that defendant was offering 500l. for the performance of the box trick he should have claimed it. Indeed, as the matter stood now, he considered he had the prior claim. He had examined defendant's box and could not detect the secret; perhaps defendant could not find out the secret of his. The defendant never to his knowledge suggested that he would give a reward of 500l. for the performance of the box trick. His offer included the discovery of his secret.

Mr. Neville Maskelyne, Jun., having also given evidence as to the terms of the offer.

The Jury retired at twenty minutes past three o'clock and eventually were discharged at six o'clock without giving a verdict, as they were unable to agree.

MARRIAGE AS AN ART.

Miss Bertha West writing in a contemporary says:—In Balzac's novel of "Eugenie Grandet" the father of the heroine plants fifty trees on the day of her birth that the sale of them in after years may provide her with a dot. In Denmark, in Sweden, and in Norway a child is insured in such a way that a certain sum is paid to the parents if she is married before coming of age; or, when completing her legal majority, to herself, so that a provision is secured for her in either case. It is not, unfortunately, so customary for English or for Scottish parents to make special provision for their daughters, and the daughters do well for themselves if they can qualify for some definite career and secure their own independence. The most natural career for a woman is marriage, but owing to the remarkable redundancy of women in the British Islands it is one chance out of six or—it has been estimated—out of seven possibilities for this alternative to be offered to her.

When a woman is asked to step out of the well-filled ranks of the unmarried she should consider it an honourable distinction if she remembers how many of her sisters must of necessity be left to the limited resources of their own acquired interests. She should, at least, justify her lover's choice by bringing to him her special equipment of gifts and graces. She would require a specific training for any other position in life, and all the preparation that is possible should be made to acquire the delicate art of husbandry, as this lies at the very foundation of domestic happiness and of family prosperity. No effort should be spared to learn this most valuable accomplishment. "To be valuable," according to Mr. Ruskin's definition of the word, is to "avail" towards life, and with the wife and mother lies the larger share of life's powers. She is the "weaver" of her husband's happiness, the queen of his home. He is head of the house, but she is its centre, and "the heart still overrules the head."

MARRIAGE GATHERS OUR ENERGIES

to a point, and can only be a success when its importance is fully considered. Besides the union of material interests, there are large spaces of leisure to fill, and occupy, and as this can be done best at home, and in harmony with the life and purpose of a husband, so far will we be able to conserve the end of true marriage. There is no royal road to happiness; it can only be built up step by step on the common-sense principles of self-control, self-denial, and persistent effort. "The tendency to persevere in this, as in all things," wrote Thomas Carlyle "distinguishes the strong soul from the weak. To encounter difficulties do not quit struggling for the guidance of a good spirit." Every married woman, as Carlyle knew, could not be happy, but he asked that she might, at least, be noble.

"If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,
How shall men grow?"

In most cases, the first thing that attracts a man's attention to a woman is her appearance; some beauty of face or form, it may be, or of manner. It is external attraction in the first instance, and should solid qualities and real worth lie behind, the charm has not been a snare, but a true guide to richer potencies. What has made an admirer become the husband must be preserved, else the husband a woman can afford to become indifferent to her appearance because she is married. If love be engendered in the eye of man, as we are told, it must be secured by the same means. Beauty is the flower of life, and well repays our cultivation. Men have to face the hard facts of life. Many of them spend the best hours of the day in dull, cheerless, ugly offices, and, whether conscious of it or not, return each night to a home where beauty, softness, and comfort prevail, is a wonderful help toward establishing that love of home in a man's heart which is the safeguard of his wife's happiness. It does not need wealth for this, but it requires forethought, good taste, and loving endeavour. It is the outcome of a desire to please—a woman's special prerogative and permanent charm.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY

lies deeper than external attractiveness of face or feature. It is the more lasting quality of expression, and this can only come from a mind which has been strengthened by culture and from a heart that has been disciplined by gentleness. It is the more subtle, indefinable qualities of a woman's nature that tell most powerfully for good, like sun and dew that warm and refresh with quiet effectiveness.

Much of the happiness of married life lies in the woman's capacity for self-management. This is not easy. It means self-repression, self-control, a determination to keep silent in reg

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE tallest of the Royal women in Europe are said to be Queen Amelie of Portugal and the Crown Princess of Denmark.

Rubies, it is said, have gone quite out of fashion and emeralds have taken their place. The latter have gone up considerably in value of late.

The Duchess of Portland is interested in a number of charities of all sorts, and amongst these she distributes the Duke's winnings on the turf.

Thomas Moore was always in love. If one looks through his poems one may find the names of some sixteen different ladies to whom he swore eternal fidelity.

When a woman is angry, says a social philosopher, you may generally depend upon her saying frankly what she thinks—or, at least, what she thinks she thinks at that particular moment.

A number of women connected with Toynbee Hall have formed a society called the Guild of Compassion, the object of which is to reach and assist some of the poorest classes of women and children.

It is worthy of notice that out of three examinees who managed to get placed in the first class in the Cambridge Historical Tripos one was a lady. At Oxford, too, ladies have done well of recent years in the same school.

Little Lady Alexandra Duff is said to be almost startlingly like her grandmother, the Princess of Wales, and carries her tiny person with the same mixture of gentleness and hauteur so characteristic of the future Queen.

It is interesting to know that the most popular French portrait of her Majesty the Queen, the one that is being sold everywhere in Paris just now, is a wood engraving representing "La Reine d'Angleterre" walking out with the Skye terrier of which she is so fond.

There is a woman living in the State of Georgia who has two hundred and thirty-five living children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great grandchildren. In addition to these, seventy-five of her descendants are dead, bringing up the grand total to three hundred and ten.

In Finland the women are said to strongly object to being kissed. A traveller records that on being told that it was a practice in England for a man and wife to kiss, one Finish woman declared that if her husband attempted to take such a liberty she would give him a box on the ears that he would feel for a month.

The Welsh say "A woman's strength is in her tongue, for Arthur could not tame a woman's tongue." In Auvergne a proverb says that "Foxes are all tail, and women all tongue." The Poles, however, have a far higher opinion of women, for one of their proverbs hath it that "A woman draws more with a hair of her head than a pair of oxen well harnessed."

Girls with lovers given to unsteady habits should be careful. If persuasion will not reform them, something very definite must be done. The girl should give her lover a last chance, telling him plainly that it is for him to decide once and for all whether he intends to give up his distasteful mode of life, and, if he wavers, then it is her duty to break the engagement.

There is said to be even a fashion in eyesight, controlled by what chances to be the attitude of Madam Mode at a given moment! At present it is correct to see well. No woman not obliged to do so would wear either spectacles, pince-nez, or the long-handled lorgnons, the elevation of which to a stonily-glaring pair of eyes so heightens the effect of aristocratic hauteur.

Very justly, the world looks on a man who breaks an engagement as a dishonourable man. For this reason, the breaking off is always, by courtesy at least, supposed to come from the girl's side, and the man, however much of a coward he may be, who does not wish to look so in the eyes of the world, generally manages matters so that the real ending of the affair comes from the woman's side, not his.

The Queen's special flowers are lilies of the valley and violets, and her intimate friends, knowing her favourite blossom, send them in profusion on her birthday, at Christmas, and the New Year. The Duchess of York prefers lilies of the valley and white roses for her own wear. The Princess of Wales is the most ardent enthusiast for flowers among the Royal Family, and is never content unless her rooms are one mass of scented blossom.

THE lady artist has increased in such numbers lately that she overflows into many galleries and exhibitions that were quite unknown in less productive days. Of these little side-shows, one of the prettiest and most earnest is the collection of paintings by the ladies who choose to call themselves the Decimal Club. In a pleasant little gallery at 40 Buckingham Palace Mansions their efforts are displayed to a small and appreciative audience, who observe with pain the struggles after a false originality, and welcome with delight the honest efforts to depict a phase in nature or to overcome a difficulty that is worth surmounting. No. 19 (by Miss Mabel Hadden) is a clever study of Geese on a Hampshire Common, painted with freedom and fidelity by a brush that knows its work and does it simply, without any undue straining after effect. Of the Italian pictures, Miss Alice Charlesworth's "Wayside Shrine near Florence" is treated with great individuality and restraint; and among the landscapes we preferred Miss Sylvia Drew's "Moorland Evening," and the views in Hampshire and in Suffolk, by Miss Agnes Rudd. Of sincere and careful work there is plenty of evidence on these walls; and with a little more care in choosing subjects, the little band of Decimals may very soon develop an artistic unity that will secure the wider recognition it deserves.

The Vagabonds' Club dinner at the Holborn Restaurant in honour of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Traill, was a great success. It was a ladies' night, and there was a large muster of them. The chairman (Mr. Anthony Hope), in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said that they had been told that the Vagabonds met for "the purpose of advertising one another." In one sense they had met to advertise Mr. Traill and to show the respect and admiration they felt for his work. He was a man of rare courage, for he had ventured to tell sixty-five poets that they had failed to be gifted by nature. Mr. Traill, in reply, said that there was no sharp distinction now between author and critic. The critic of to-day was the author of to-morrow, and perhaps the writer of the short story the day after. The wielder of the tomahawk became in process of evolution the "log-roller." He referred to the mass of literature the critic had to deal with, and remarked that his labours were somewhat lightened by the fact that situations, plots, and incidents had a tendency to "repeat themselves." The critic was thus relieved from the task of constantly marshalling those familiar plots with the formality of a first introduction.

Mr. Henry Lucy, who replied, said there was nothing in the march of civilisation that "we women" were behindhand in. Women wore stand-up collars, they rode, shot, and did not insist upon having side-saddles. If they were pretty, as most of them were, they sat in a boat while their male friends rowed them along the silent reaches of the "Silver Thames." They solved acrostics for inadequate prizes, wrote plays and novels. Nearly all the "proper" novels of the day were written by them. They wrote for the newspapers, getting their clothes at half-price by mentioning the names and addresses of their tradesmen. They travelled, and even occasionally acted as war correspondents, though there was a prejudice against them in that walk of life, since they were apt to marry the "insurgent chiefs," and there was often a temporary lapse in the delivery of their "copy."

The dietetic value of Cocoa depends
1st—On the proper adjustment of the fat.
2nd—On the miscibility and solubility of the Cocoa Powder.
By VAN HOUTEN'S Special Process

1. The superabundance of natural fat, which renders crude cocoa unacceptable to the public, has been properly reduced and thereby—
2. The proportion of the more valuable compounds of the cocoa, including the flesh-forming substances, have been necessarily increased.
3. Van Houten's Cocoa contains also more of the valuable natural phosphates, and is, therefore, of greater dietetic usefulness. In this respect it more nearly approaches milk than other cocoas.
4. It is almost perfectly miscible, and of greatly increased solubility; thus a cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa is richer, fuller, and, so to say, more pleasant to the palate than a cupful of that of any other maker, while its increased real solubility necessarily augments its digestibility.

VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa contains no added starch or sugar or any substance foreign to the cocoa bean.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather. Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.
LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT.
J. Liebig
Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE. There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER — CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. — 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical. Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

THE VALUE OF
ONE BATTLESHIP

IS PAID EVERY YEAR INTO THE BRITISH REVENUE BY
JAMES WATSON & Co.'s LTD.
CELEBRATED DUNDEE WHISKY

COVENTRY CROSS
CYCLES.
Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.
THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or the Manager of this Paper. *AGENTS WANTED.*

S. & H. HARRIS.
HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH *Polishing Paste*
WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

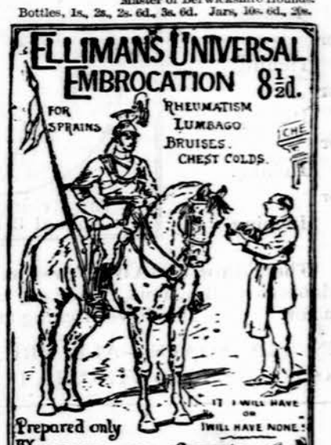
Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S

EMBROCATION
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.
Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 8½d.
FOR SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, CHEST COLDS.



Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.
N & C RAINCOAT
("Ferranus" Proof).
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!
TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.
Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.
Insist on N & C "Ferranus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Life-giving Sweets repair the mind's decay. —Pope.
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"COCOEL" "EXCOA"
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma. Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide Analyst.
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE ½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrapper.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS, The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE.
invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases whereas sugar considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide Lancet.)
Agents:—Bind & Davison, Lahore.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA

Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDFR (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS – LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices – LONDON, E.C.

M&C.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.

Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2

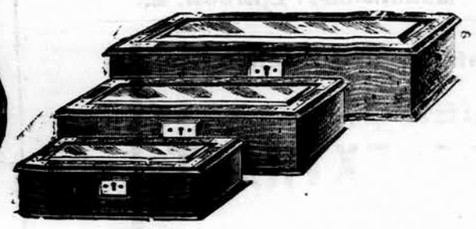
Smoker's Companion, Polished and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.

New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

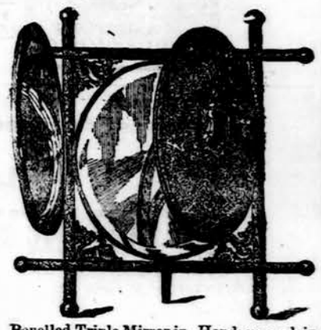
Tantalus Perfume Stand, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 45 & 65.

Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, Illustrated, Rs. 80.

Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match and Match Holder, Rs. 38

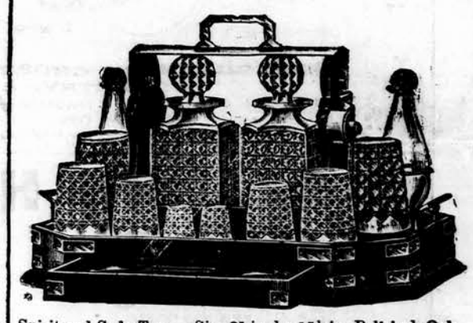


Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Size. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar. Rs. 25, 30 and 35.

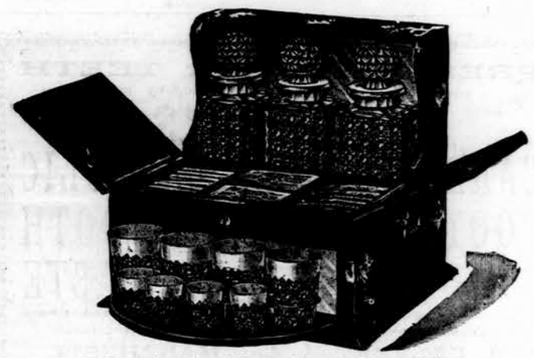


Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame. Rs. 55.

Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J T Davenport 33, Great Russell Street London W C

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.

PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co, Valence (Drôme, France).

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

For Ladies Apiol and Steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from

MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 79, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.